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FOR A' THAT AND A' THAT.

Is there, for honest poverty,
That hangs his head, and a' that;
The coward slave, we pass him by,
We dare be poor, for a' that;
For a' that, and a' that,
Our toil's obscure, and a' that,
The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that.

What though on hamely fare we dine,
Wear hoddin gray, and a' that?
Give fools their silks, and knaves their wine
A man's a man for a' that;
For a' that, and a' that,
Their tinsel show and a' that;
The honest man, though e'er sae poor,
Is king o' men for a' that.

Ye see yon birkie, ca'd a lord,
Who struts, and stares, and a' that;
Though hundreds worship at his feet,
He's but a coof for a' that;
For a' that, and a' that,
His ribbon, star, and a' that,
The man of independent mind,
He looks and laughs at a' that.

A prince can make a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, and a' that;
But an honest man's aboon his might,
Guid faith he maunna fa' that.
For a' that, and a' that,
Their dignities, and a' that,
The path o' sense and pride o' worth
Are higher ranks than a' that.

Then let us pray that come it may,
As come it will for a' that,
That sense and worth, o'er a' the earth,
May bear the gree, and a' that.
For a' that, and a' that,
It's coming yet for a' that,
That man to man, the warld o'er,
Shall brothers be for a' that.

—Burns.

NASBY IN EXILE.

Baden Baden and Things Therein.

XLII.

At one time Baden Baden was one of the most famous gambling places in the world, but it is now simply a fashionable watering place, very like Saratoga. It is beautifully situated in the Valley of the Oos, at the entrance to the Black Forest. During the time the gambling rooms flourished great pains were taken to make it as attractive as possible. Long, wide avenues were laid out, and planted with beautiful trees, picturesque drives were made, and all the natural advantages were improved a thousand fold, so that to-day it is one of the most beautiful spots imaginable.

The buildings, formerly the scenes of fashionable riot and dissipation, were built in the most elaborate manner and most lavishly decorated with beautiful frescoes by most eminent artists.

Nature made Baden-Baden a natural pleasure and health resort, and wherever men and women go for pleasure or health, you may be very sure of meeting vice in almost every form. The pleasure seekers must be perpetually stimulated, and those who haunt mineral springs to recover health, generally lost it by persistent following of vicious practices, come expecting the waters to build them up to the resumption of the vices that brought them down. Consequently they gamble.

A few years ago Baden-Baden was the head-centre of gambling for the world. The Frenchman, Englishman, German, Russian, American, Turk, and, for that matter, men of all nations came here to drink the waters, take the baths and gamble. Following in the train of the rich invalids came the professional gamblers, hawks following pigeons everywhere.

The Government gave the exclusive right to manage a gambling house to one company, or rather one man. Originally a Frenchman named Benezet had it, paying some $10,000 a year for the privilege of plucking fools, and when he died, leaving an immense fortune, his son-in-law, Dupressoir, continued the business. The money received by the Government for this privilege was appropriated to the beautifying of the City, and the other mineral water resorts in the Grand Duchy.

The gambling was done in an immense building which is now the "Conversation-Haus," and if its walls could speak, many a tale, comic and tragic, they could tell.

You are assailed with all sorts of legends concerning it. There was a lady, of what nationality was never known, a woman who commenced gambling at the age of thirty-six, who always came to the rooms closely veiled, whose face was never seen. She played so much money invariably, leaving the rooms when she had lost or won her limit. It was never ascertained where she lodged, even. For twenty years she came to the rooms twice each day, staking a Napoleon ($4,00) on each turn of the wheel till she had lost or won 50, and when that loss or that winning was accomplished she glided out, only to appear the next day.

There is a wild legend prevalent that this mysterious being's lover had lost his fortune at the tables and had blown his brains out as a fitting finish to his folly, and that there was an irresistable impulse that brought her to the scene of his death, and kept her there all her life.

What interested Tibbitts the most in this legend was the statement that the lover lost all his money and then blew out his brains.

"Any man, or alleged man," said Tibbitts, "who would lose a fortune at such a game as they played here, must have great faith in his marksmanship to try to hit his brains, no matter how short the range."

The Young Man Who Knows Everything wanted Tibbitts to make plain the point to the remark, and then the Professor had to go on explain that what Mr. Tibbitts intended was that a man who would gamble at all must have an infinitesimal brain, so small indeed as to make it safe from the best marksman. The young man pondered over it a minute, and expressed himself satisfied.

There is another story of a woman, an old and haggard woman, who came every day and staked a Napoleon. She would not play unless there should be in the room a child, a young, fresh child, and she would take the baby and put her Napoleon in its little hand and have it place it on the black or red as the child's whim dictated. And it is said that she generally won.

Like all the rest of the mysterious beings of the gambling hall this eccentric old lady disappeared one day and was never seen again.

It made little difference to her successors. The croupier that calm impassive man, raked in the Napoleons or raked them out—the wheel revolved, and the life or death of one habitue of the place made no more difference than a footprint on the sands of the sea.

German students who by extravagant living encumbered themselves with debt, and who were afraid to apply at home for more money, came hither to make enough at gambling to restore themselves. They never did it. M. Benezet was not paying $40,000 a year rent for the privilege of running a game at which improvident and extravagant young men could make up their folly, not he. His game was to make what they had left, without knowing or caring what become of them afterward.

The most common legend of them all is of the young man who walked calmly into the room with 100 Napoleons, all he had left, and staked one piece after another and lost invariably. Finally there was but one left. Turning to his friend he remarked calmly: "This is my life I am wagering." He put it upon the black, the wheel revolved, he lost.

Without a word this calm young man went out, and hung himself with his handkerchief to a tree, where his inanimate body was found the next morning.

This young man is very plenty in Baden Baden, though not much more so than the same kind of a fellow who staking his last gold piece draws a pistol from his pocket and shoots himself at the table, the croupier paying no attention to it, and going on with the game as though it was a regular part of it and an everyday occurrence.

Tibbitts frowned upon this legend severely, holding it to be unworthy of credence. "The young man," said Tibbitts "would have gone out and pawned his revolver for $10, and taken another back at it."

And then this young man with a lively imagination went on to show that no matter how desperate the situation there is always a chance to get out. His story was to this effect:

THE YOUNG MAN AND THE GRISETTE.

A young New Yorker had gone to Paris with some thousands of dollars given him by his indulgent father, that he might see the world and study the languages. He studied French with a young grisette whose acquaintance he had made, and a very pleasant life he lived, till one morning the two discovered that they hadn't a dollar between them left, that he had spent in three months with his syren what was sufficient to have supported him decently for three years. He dared not send home for more money, he could not leave his friend, (that's what they call it) and they had not enough to buy another meal.

The pawn-shops were resorted to, till everything they had was gone and starvation stared them in the face.

They wept over it, and finally came to a conclusion. They loved each other dearly, they could not live apart, and so they decided to die together. She rushed out and pawned her last pair of stockings to purchase charcoal, they closed all the cracks in the room and lighted the coal, that its fumes might kill them in the regular Parisian style.

The girl died, but life was left in the young man. He rose and broke a window with a boot,—no, he had pawned his boots—but with something, anyhow, and let in fresh air, which saved his life.

Then he turned and looked at the poor girl on the bed, her long hair flug negligently over the pillow, her face not wasted by disease, but plump and fresh as in life.

"Poor Fifine," he sighed in agony; "how beautiful she is, and how I loved her and how she loved me! I shall never love again. From this time out my life, should I live, will be a desert waste. Should I live? Alas! I cannot, will not live. Why did I spring from that couch and break open the window? I cannot live without her; I will die with her."

He commenced closing the window and looking for more charcoal, when something occurred to him.

"Come to think I won't die with her. Dying with her wouldn't do her any good, and if I live, she, my love, will perpetually have something to look down upon."

He merely walked down and reported a case of suicide, and after the investigation claimed the body as the next best friend, which was all right.

Then he sold the body to a medical college for dissection, for $60, and bought a second-class ticket and went home to New York and told his mother he had been robbed of his money, and got her to intercede with the irate father, and is, I believe, living in comparative luxury to day."

"How could he have got out on the street, if he had pawned all his clothes and his boots?" queried the Young Man Who Knows Everything.

Tibbitts answered with asperity that there were so-called men everywhere in the world who perpetually strewed the salt of fact over the flowery fields of fancy. "You are the young man, I believe, who made me miserable the other day, by unearthing the fact that there never was a William Tell."

The Professor, after thinking the tale over awhile, said that such a thing might have happened in Oshkosh, but never in Paris. In Paris the young woman would have lived and sold the body of the young man and started a cafe on the proceeds.

Then the young man remarked that Revenge was a Fool's Luxury, and that the New Testament precept about turning the other cheek, was not only sound in religion, but was the highest good sense, as religion always is. To nurse a hatred was more expensive than to keep a horse in feed or a fine watch in repair.

But the gambling came to an end finally, and the romance of Baden Baden with it. A decree withdrew the privilge of the establishment, another prohibited the establishing of other places, and on one fateful night in 1872 at 12 o'clock, the bankers turned off their lights, and Baden Baden as a gambling resort was no more.

The old gambling house is now called the Conversationhaus and is used for concerts and balls, and is the favorite rendezvous for the fashionable world, especially during the time the band plays, in the morning, afternoon and evening. Then the wealth and fashion residing in Baden and representing all nationalities promenades the beautiful avenues, or making little parties, sips beer and laughs and flirts to its hearts' content.

Near the conversationhaus is the "Trinkhalle," where invalids, and those who wish to be thought invalids, drink the famous mineral waters that have made Baden celebrated all over the world. The rooms are magnificently furnished, and on the arcade in front of the building are some fine frescoes illustrating different legends of the Black Forest.

The peculiar waters of Baden Baden come from a great many springs in the hill sides, and are conducted to the various bathing places in pipes, and they are as hot as you want them. One of the springs is known as Hell Spring, because of the temperature of the water, one would suppose, but the Badenese have another reason for its name. Of course they have a legend for it, which runs thus:

A great many centuries ago an irascible and very wicked old man who possessed the ground on which the spring is, had, as a matter of course, a beautiful and supernaturally good daughter. By the way, I never could understand why excessively wicked men in legends always had so sweet a lot of daughters, but I suppose it is necessary in order to have legends.

This daughter was beloved by the son of a neighboring noble who was at feud with her father, and, as a matter of course, the old man opposed the match. The present hot spring was then as cold as ice and a most delicious water for drinking, of which the old man was very fond, which statement proves the legend to be false. No German noble in this or any other period of the world's history ever knew whether the water on his estate was good for drinking or not. He may have tested it for other purposes, but never for a beverage. He prefers wine or beer.

One day going down to his pet spring he found his girl there, and with her her lover. He was enraged, and when the young man told him he loved his daughter and would wed her, he exclaimed with a horrible oath:

"Wed her! You may wed her when this spring is as hot as hell, and when that happens I will drink to your nuptials in its waters!"

No sooner said than done. The spring changed from its lovely greenish blue to a sulphurous and salty color. Great jets of gas with an unpleasant smell issued, and the water boiled up quite as hot as the place the profane old man had indicated as a standard. And Satan himself, with tail and hoofs, and everything complete, appeared, from where none of the three could determine, and politely handed him a goblet of the boiling water.

He had sworn an oath, and there was no going back upon it. So he took the goblet and swallowed the contents and rolled over in agony and died, as I should suppose any one would.

The young man married the girl, and I doubt not his descendants are interested in the bath houses supplied from the springs.

It isn't much of a legend, indeed with a little practice I believe I could write a better one myself, but it is as they gave it to me.

The grand bathing houses are on a scale of magnificence that is truly wonderful, and one almost feels like shamming illness simply to enjoy their luxury. Nothing that money can buy, and in Europe as in America, it will buy almost anything, has been spared to make them as attractive to the eye and the other senses as possible. They make up Baden's stock in trade, and Baden is too good a merchant not to have attractive wares for sale.

One of the favorite excursions from Baden is up the hill to the south of the City to the old Castle, the walls of which are said to have been built in the third century, when the Romans constructed fortifications here. From the twelfth century till the completion of the new castle nearer the City, the old Schloss was the residence of the Margraves of the Duchy.

The road leading to the castle winds up the Battert, giving some beautiful views of the valley, with Baden, rich with its luxuriant foliage, nestling at the foot of the Black Mountains, whose dark profile stretches away off far to the north.

Before reaching the steep portion of the ascent, the ladies of the party were provided with donkeys,

The Professor whose age and avorduopis rendered steep-hill climbing a matter of great difficulty, determined that he would ride.

A diminutive donkey, scarcely larger than a good sized Newfoundland dog, was assigned to him, and a most ludicrous sight it was as the party made its start up the hill.

A gentleman six feet in heighth, with very long legs and a remarkably protuberant abdomen, arrayed in a very ill-fitting coat, light trowsers, a tall hat, and enormous spectacles, with an immense cotton umbrella under one arm, is not a sight to inspire respect even when it is travelling as infantry.

But take that figure and put it astride of a donkey so small that the rider's legs have to be drawn up to keep the feet off the ground, and have that donkey a perverse and mischievous animal, (most of them answer to this description,) and it is about as ludicrous a sight as was ever vouchsafed to mortal ken.

Each donkey is led or driven, as the case may be, by a boy, and the German boy has all the elements of mischief in him that any other boy possesses. And so when this especial boy saw that the entire party were laughing at the Professor, he wisely determined to gain popularity by adding to the merriment. And so he would wink at the people following, and twist the donkey's tail, and the intelligent animal, knowing what was expected of him would kick up his heels and the Professor, one hand busy with the bridle and the other with the umbrella under his arm, would objurgate as much as a Professor dared.

The donkey enjoyed it hugely, for he kicked up his heels with delight, and pranced from one side of the road to the other in an ecstasy of pleasure.

The portly gentleman didn't seem to think it very funny, although at last he was compelled to join in the general laugh that went up at his expense.

Finally he beat the boy and the donkey both. When the donkey would kick up behind he simply dropped both to the ground and brought him to anchor, and when he attempted a shy to one side, one foot on the ground held him to his business; and catching the boy at the trick he took him by the arm, and, with a grip that long years of flagellating boys had perfected, pulled him up in front of him, and everything was pleasant again.

BADLY SCARED.

How a Denver Darkey Aroused the Neighborhood.

The Denver *News* tells how a scared negro servant roused the people in every room in a large boarding house in that city by his fright. He slept in the basement. At about 11 o'clock on the night in question, while peacefully snoring upon his humble cot, he heard suspicious noises out doors. Instantly the thought that the house was in danger of being broken into by robbers flashed through his massive brain, and he leaped to his feet, and seizing a pistol proceeded to fire away rapidly and indiscriminately, not caring where the bullets went so long as they had the effect of frightening away the burglars without harming him. They had the effect of scaring everyone else in the house out of all scientific calculations, and of arousing the neighbors for a stone's throw in all directions, and bringing them upon the streets in costumes not at all suited to afternoon saunter along Larimer street. And it was all caused by a poor, innocent cow, who was trying to extricate her foot from an empty paint pot into which she had thrust it.

Anecdotes of Judge Gray.

Washington Cor of the Philadelphia Press.

The Bar here is looking out for an outburst from Justice Gray. His Massachusetts reputation has come here before him. His tirades against trembling Deputy Sheriffs and frightened witnesses have been told about over and over again. Only two lawyers in Boston have ever been able to turn the tables on him. One was Henry E. Payne and the other Sidney Bartlett. "If your Honor please," said Payne one day, beginning a motion. "Sit down, sir; don't you see I am talking with another Justice," thundered the then Chief Justice. Mr. Payne took his hat and walked out of the Court room. A half hour afterwards a messenger reached his office with a note saying that Judge Gray was willing to hear him. "I am not willing to be heard," answered the old lawyer, "until Judge Gray apologizes." And apologize the Judge had to.

"Mr. Bartlett," said the Chief Justice one afternoon, throwing himself back in his chair, "that is not law and it never was law." The veteran smiled, and, looking over the bench said: "It was law, your Honor, until your Honor just spoke."

Washington as a Slave Market.

"Long John" Wentworth's Reminiscences.

Washington was, at that time, the greatest slave market in the United States. Within sight of the Capitol building, not far from the lower gate, and near, if not upon, the land where the public garden now is, was a building with a large yard around it, inclosed with a high fence. Thither slaves were brought from all the slaveholding region, like cattle to the Chicago stockyards and locked up until sold. There were regular auction days for those not disposed of at private sale. The Chicago fire had destroyed a hard cracker which I had preserved as a specimen by which purchasers tested the ages of slaves. And to this day if there is anything that the average Southern negro does not know, it is his own age. The slaves were placed upon a block and, when a question arose as to age, the auctioneer requested them to bite from a cracker which all slave auctioneers kept for such occasions. The theory was while a slave could masticate well he could work.

At a recent "society" poker party in England each player—and ladies were present—was bound to put £10 in to the pool before the game began.

HERE AND THERE IN IRELAND.

Criminal Interference in Marriages—Assassination as a Check—The Origin and Rise of Boycotting—Lord Leitrim Uses It Against the Lord Lieutenant.

BY JAMES REDPATH.

XIX.

A RECENT OUTRAGE IN KERRY.

But these monstrous wrongs are inevitable where the laws permit the entire native population of a country to subsist at the will of a small and selfish class, who are aliens in blood, in religion and in residence.

Have these abuses been abolished? Oh, no. Last last year—only a few months ago, Mr. Locke and I saw in a back street of Kenmare a number of families who had been turned out into the open air for arrearages of rent, and among them a young babe, whose mother had no other roof over her head except a blanket, that was stretched between a tree and the wall.

XX.

HOW INTERFERENCES WITH MARRIAGES WERE ABANDONED.

This system of dictating whom, or *if* the tenant should marry has been very generally abandoned in Ireland. Why? Is it because the landed class are now more humane than their predecessors? No. Let Mr. Godkin tell why:

"Many other agents have followed Mr. Trench's example in forbidding to marry and commanding to abstain from hospitality. An ejectment was lately obtained at the Quarter Sessions in a southern County against a widow who had married without leave, or married a different person from the one the agent selected. *But it is supposed that the threat of assassination prevented a recourse to extremities in this and similar cases.* For the people seem with one consent to have made a desperate stand against this cruel tyranny. *A landlord said to me, 'No one in this part of the country would presume to evict a tenant now (from this cause) from fear of assassination. That is the tenants' security.'*"

Yet the system still lingers wherever assassination has never exerted its dreadful veto against this tyranny. I met, in Dublin, Capt. Bell, of Dixon, Ill., who had been making a pedestrian tour in the South of Ireland. He told me of instances of the recent exercise of this power.

Lord Ormathwaithe, for example, is landlord near Listowel in Kerry. He owns 2,206 acres of land in Cork and 8,907 in Kerry. His valuation is £4,327, and his rental is probably double that amount.

His agent, George Sands, is reported to be a small edition of Lord Leitrim in his social relations—a constant terror and menace to the families of the peasantry. One of the rules of Lord Ormathwaithe's estate is that no tenant shall marry without the consent of My Lord or his agent! Capt. Bell was informed by the clergy at Listowel, that one John Galvin, applied for permission to marry his sweetheart, who had a fortune of £300, or $1,500. Sands refused to allow him to marry her *unless he should give him* £200! Galvin still remains unmarried.

On the Lynch estates, in the County Galway, widows are not allowed to marry again on pain of eviction.

Lord Leitrim did not interfere with the right of his tenants to marry. This fact is thus sarcastically stated in a document published, now in my possession, full of affidavits on the condition of the peasantry of every part of Ireland:

"Lord Leitrim, being himself a virgin, did not trouble his tenants with any prohibitions or regulations regarding marriage."

But wherever Lord Leitrim lived the girls in the neighborhood of his castle were married at the age of 14 years as a protection against his unscrupulous power.

XXI.

LORD LEITRIM AS A BOYCOTTER.

I owe it to the memory of Lord Leitrim to award him the credit of having given the high sanction of his example to a practice that I have had the credit of having introduced into Ireland—"Boycotting." Mr. Locke, I noticed, first gave me the credit of having invented it and subsequently transferred the honor to the revolutionary patriots of Massachusetts. It was practiced, also, by the revolutionary patriots of South Carolina. The truth is that the practice of boycotting, or social ostracism, has existed from time immemorial in all nations, and that in Ireland it had been practiced in politics by both parties long before my birth. It was my advice that revived it in Ireland. I advocated it as a political policy in the present agitation, because I had seen the effectiveness of this terrible agency in our Southern States. The ku klux did not openly drive out those Northern settlers who went South with the hope of nationalizing its politics by championing the freedmen—I mean the class who were denounced as "carpet-baggers"—to whom, when the true history of reconstruction is written, if it ever is written, will be given the credit of having done more to vitalize the war-amended Constitution than any other class in America. There were bad men among them, but the vast majority were enthusiasts, who had no other purpose than to elevate the negro and to make him worthy of the great dignity of American citizenship that the rebellion had rendered possible for the Nation to confer on him. They failed, as all leaders fail, for a time, whose people have not had the previous training for a high destiny and high achievements. But the failure of such men are the solid stepping stones on which the human race is enabled to pass across the perilous streams in safety to loftier regions of National life.

It was the system of social ostracism—in Ireland called Boycotting—that finally enabled the South to drive out the carpet-baggers. I saw the process in all its stages. The young men were indifferent to it, but when they married they could not endure to see their wives and children shunned by white society as if they were lepers. They either left the South or they retired from politics. They were in so hopeless a minority to resist a power so omnipresent. But the peasantry of Ireland were in a majority as vast as the Northern men were in a minority, and in their hands it has proven more mighty than "an army with banners."

Lord Leitrim was offended at the conduct of a stipendiary magistrate and demanded his removal. This outrageous demand was rejected by the authorities of the Castle. Lord Leitrim thereupon evicted the constabulary who occupied a house of his lordship's and threatened to evict any tenant who hired or rented them a building.

The consequence was that he drove them out of the village, and what was still more galling he sent orders that no tenant could hire them a car or give them refreshments when they were on their way to the next village! One woman disobeyed this order, and when visited at the time by a party of American tourists, among whom was Mr. Meehan, the editor of the New York *Irish-American*, she was expecting a writ of eviction every hour! Leitrim was still unsatisfied and soon took a characteristic revenge. The Lord Lieutenant visited the County Galway, and at one part of his journey he attempted to shorten his journey several miles by going through a portion of Lord Leitrim's estate. His lordship had anticipated this situation and had sent orders to his tenants not to permit the Lord Lieutenant to cross his estates or even to enter a house that was on it. Not expecting such treatment the vice-regal party were compelled to travel hungry all day long!

Leitrim was no respecter of persons—he treated Catholic and Protestant tenant, Lord Lieutenant and serf-tenants with equal severity when they dared to thwart him or oppose his slightest caprice.

He was a bitter opponent of Gladstone's Land bill of 1870, and although, as was soon seen, it conferred no benefit on the Irish tenant he hated it because it admitted the theory that the State might interfere between a Lord and a tenant. "You have robbed me of my property!" he indignantly shouted, in the House of Lords.

XXII.

"TO AMERICA OR HELL!"

I shall follow Lord Leitrim in Galway and tell how he acted there. But before I do so I will write out a few notes that I made of conversations with men who knew him in Donegal.

Great expectations were formed of Lord Leitrim on his accession to power. But he soon showed that he intended to rule by terrorism. He treated all the tenants who approached him, even when they came to pay the rent, as if they were his legal serfs. He never was known to have mercy on any tenant who was unable to pay the rent, at the gale day, however unfortunate he may have been and however unable to pay. He never was known to speak kindly to one of them. He always refused to give time when an unfortunate tenant was unable to pay at the appointed time, but handed him over at once to his attorney with an order to issue a writ of eviction. Lord Leitrim delighted to serve these writs himself armed to the teeth and riding alone. Tenants thus evicted received no compensation for their improvements; although the Ulster custom prevails in a modified form in Donegal. Lord Leitrim evaded and defied it because the tenant who was too poor to pay his rent was too poor, also, to engage the services of a lawyer. He took away from his tenants on the coast the right of gathering sea-weed with which to make kelp, and from his tenants everywhere the right of pasturage on the mountains that they had enjoyed from time immemorial, and which was an essential part of their holdings.

After the passage of the law in 1870, (which was intended to curb to some extent the arbitrary power of such men as Lord Leitrim,) and after the formation of the Tenants' Rights Association, the name of Lord Leitrim appeared as an applicant for processes of ejectment at every session of the courts till the day of his death. He has the reputation in Donegal of having driven into exile more native Irish than any landlord in Ireland. I do not believe that he banished more than Lord Luccan or Lord Sligo, who exterminated thousands of families in Mayo in 1847. When a tenant pleaded for a little time, or, in despair, asked what he was to do if he was flung into the roadside, Lord Leitrim used to answer "Go to America or hell." The tendency of this act to a division of labor was never better illustrated than in the case of this landlord and the poor tenants whom he evicted—for they did go to America, and he (it is believed in Donegal)—executed the second part of his own order.

On the day of his death, it is reported, he was on his way to sign the last legal processes which would have evicted 89 poor families. They were never issued.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

Their Biography and Characteristics, as Thrown Together by Bill Nye.

Laramie Boomerang.

In answer to a correspondent who writes us for information on the above subject, we have compiled the following information:

Eng and Chang were born simultaneously on the 15th day of April, 1811, and died at the age of 63 years.

They were connected together by a patent coupler, which entered the body of each in the region of the vest pocket.

This connecting arrangement necessarily threw them a great deal in each other's society. When they were boys their lives were rendered more or less unhappy by their widely different tastes.

Eng was very fond of sour apples in his youth, and when at night he rolled and tossed upon his couch with a large stock of colic on hand, Chang had to lie awake and get the benefit. Later in life Chang developed a strong longing for the flowing bowl, while Eng was a Good Templar.

While Eng went to lodge the worthy outside guard would refuse to let Chang in because he could not give the password, and as Eng couldn't go in and leave Chang in the ante-room, he had to go home and wait till another meeting. Eng was a Mason and Chang was a Knight of Pythias, and they used to give each other away sometimes and have lots of fun.

Eng was a Half Breed and Chang was a Stalwart, and that made it bad about attending caucuses.

Chang joined the Episcopal church and believed in sprinkling, while Eng was a Baptist, and not only got immersed himself, but fixed it so that Chang had his sins washed away at the same time.

Once in a while Chang would get an invitation to an evening party in a set to which Eng did not belong, and then they had to settle the question by putting Etruscan noses on each other as to whether they should go or remain at home.

Chang died first, and Eng died a few hours later as a matter of courtesy. Eng was not prepared to die and regretted that he was not consulted by Chang before this important step was taken, but he said it would save the expense of two funerals and he wanted to do what was right.

The lives of those two men were somewhat peculiar in many respects. There were many little nameless annoyances to which each was compelled to submit, and which would not at first occur to the student. For instance, Chang had to get up and go for the doctor in company with Eng whenever Eng's children had the croup, and whenever Chang's wife thought there was a burglar in the woodshed Eng had to get up in his night shirt and go with his brother in search of the villain.

They couldn't ride the festive velocipede and when Chang got billing drunk Eng had to go to the cooler with him and stay there till the law was satisfied.

From what we have said it will be seen that with the opportunities each had of forming an intimate acquaintance, the ability afforded for giving each other away was almost boundless, and in looking over their history we feel that we cannot be too grateful that we were not born a twin, with a partnership existing between us in the shape of a ligament eight inches in circumference.

No one who has never been a Siamese twin can estimate the peculiar annoyances to which he would be subjected.

Among the many blessings which cluster about us and are showered down upon us through life we are prone to lose sight of the fact that with all of our sorrows and disappointments we were not born Siamese twins.

The Vice President's Mission.

Hon. John Wentworth's Reminiscences.

I entered Congress under one Vice President, Tyler, came out under another, Johnson, and served under another, Fillmore. It has been the mission of all our Vice Presidents, when acting as Presidents, to deeply impress upon the country the terrible loss it met with in the death of the President. It was once my fortune to be the first person to announce to a Vice President the death of a President. His own handerchief seemed sufficient to wipe the tears from his eyes. At any rate, he did not ask for mine.

"LET NOBODY PASS."

A Guardsman's Story.

IV.

Once more he was on duty with that trying ordeal, "Let nobody pass," to execute. But this time he was not in uniform, and he did not hang about passages.

The Grand-Duchess occupied in the hotel a large suite of state-rooms, which were reserved for personages of her rank, and which had a private entrance. The servants of the hotel admitted nobody without referring to the Duchess's majordomo, Malouieff, and Malouieff had instructions to dismiss all the visitors of little importance himself, but to refer persons of high-condition to her Highness's aide-de-Camp and acting-Chamberlain, Count Makuine.

But this arrangement obliged Makuine to remain indoors all day and night. He dared not to leave his apartments for an instant. On the morning after he had begun his guard the Russian ambassador arrived, and his Excellency evidently did not believe the story which he had heard from Malouieff about the Grand-Duchess's indisposition.

"I must ask you, Colonel, to use your influence with the Grand Duchess to procure me an instant audience," he said, confidentially. "The matter is very important."

"I have no influence with her Imperial Highness, your Excellency," replied Makuine coldly.

"But you are aware that, as ambassador, I represent the Czar?"

"Certainly, but even his Majesty might hesitate to penetrate to the Grand-Duchess's bedroom if he heard she was ill."

The diplomat bit his lips. "Will you ring for one of her Imperial Highness's ladies?" he said.

Makuine touched a bell and one of the Grand-Duchess's maids appeared. She was a Russian, in the national costume, with a light-blue kirtle and a velvet headdress like a tiara. She was ordered to inquire if her mistress would receive the ambassador, and after five minutes' absence returned with a negative reply. Her Imperial Highness was resting after a sleepless night, and could receive nobody.

The ambassador withdrew, looking ugly dispatches as a soldier is said to daggers. Soon afterward the Marquis de Cypri came tripping up the stairs, gay as a lark, with a flower in his button-hole. He was not staying at the same hotel as his wife, and this was his first visit to her since her arrival. He pulled a very strange grimace when Makuine denied him admittance. "Why, why—what's the matter," he stammered. "Is she angry with me for not having called yesterday? Her arrival was only announced in the papers this morning."

"I think that the simple reason is that her Highness is ill—she can have no other reason for excluding you," answered Makuine.

"I say—you—you don't think she has heard of my having supped with actresses the night before last?" inquired the Marquis in a nervous and piteous tone.

"I am sure she has heard nothing to your damage," answered Makuine, who could not help laughing.

"And yet she gives orders to exclude me!" exclaimed the Marquis, whose temper rose. "Do you know, Count, as her husband, I have a right to force my way into her presence?"

"Hardly that, for you are not officially recognized as the Grand-Duchess's consort."

"And supposing I did force my way through?" asked the Marquis, scanning the Scotchman, who was a full head taller than himself.

"I am sure you would not put me in such an awkward position," replied Makuine, gently. "You would only oblige me to give orders to the servants that you should not be admitted beyond the hall when you come again.

"Go to the devil," ejaculated the Marquis, and he went away muttering something about jacks-in-office, and looking exceedingly uncomfortable under the fear that he had, by some fresh freak, incurred his wife's displeasure.

He came again the next day, and the next; and so did the ambassador; but neither of them were admitted. Makuine was lost in his wonder at the length of the Grand-Duchess's seclusion; but he must obey the orders he received every morning from the Russian waiting-woman. The ambassador used to come with a very frigid expression, like an official who is prepared for an affront; but who only wants to be able to say: "This is the third—or fourth—time that I have had the door shut in my face." After the fourth day, however, his Excellency grew tired of this work, and began to send an attache every morning in his stead. The attache presented himself with a serious mien, asked *pro forma* at what hour the Grand-Duchess would give audience to the ambassador, and on being told that her Imperial Highness was still confined to her room, he would shake hands smiling with Makuine, and go away without arguing the point.

The Marquis came every day in a far less philosophical mind. He had discarded flowers from his buttonhole; he was pale and unhappy. Sometimes he tried to shake Makuine by question and arguments; sometimes he lost all patience, spoke with offended dignity, and used menaces. These scenes were very trying to the A. D. C.; but luckily De Cypri did not attempt violence. He was withheld from this extreme partly by his sense of propriety, and possibly also by the recollection, as proved by the hapless Strenko's case, that the Scottish officer was a man to beware of. He confined himself to vowing that so long as he had a voice in the disposal of his sister's hand, he would never suffer her to become the wife of a man who seemed to take pleasure in flouting him.

Makuine took no such pleasure, as may be readily believed, for his tiresome guard was being prolonged beyond all reason. He had imagined, in the beginning, that it would last a day at most; but a whole week went by, and then another, and still he was not relieved. To make matters worse, at the end of the first week the Grand-Duchess's entire suite arrived from Russia—children, governesses, tutors, servants, in all thirty souls; and yet her Imperial Highness continued to be invisible. Every morning the children used to come in a row, with their tutors, governesses and nurses, and ask the Colonel whether they would be allowed to pay their respects to their mamma, and Makuine had to inform them that their mamma was unwell, but without alarming them. He was beginning to feel alarmed, however. What if the Grand-Duchess should be really ill? If so, why was no doctor summoned? Makuine did not once see Berthe de Cypri, who might have told him the truth; but, on the whole, he was somewhat reassured by this, feeling sure that if anything serious had happened she would come to tell him. For all this it was a weary, weary watch that the soldier kept. From his window he could see the bustle of the Paris Boulevards; view the carriages going in the evening to the brilliantly lighted Grand Opera; and yet he durst not stir out. During the whole of his long guard he never once put on his hat; and withal his past experience did not afford him the comfort of feeling that a man who obeys orders with unrelenting strictness is always the better thanked for it.

It was on the 17th day of Makuine's vigil that a change at last occurred. He was taking exercise in one of the passages, in a state of mind approaching despe[ra]tion, when he heard the Marquis de Cypri laughing in the hall below, as that gentleman had not laughed for a fortnight, and next minute he saw him ascending the stairs cheek by jowl with the Russian ambassador. This was news indeed, for hitherto the diplomatist and the Marquis had avoided each other like cat and dog. But now the Marquis waved his hat and cried to Makuine before he reached the landing:

"Well, you faithful guardian of empty coffers, I dare say you will be glad to be relieved of your watch?"

"Empty coffers?" echoed Makuine, without comprehending, for he saw a broad smile on the ambassador's face.

"Yes, my dear Colonel, you have been mounting guard for 17 days over nothing, laughed the Marquis, deriving a keen, vindictive enjoyment from his friend's perplexity. "Why, the Grand-Duchess is at present in Russia!"

"Is that so?" inquired the Scotchman, scarcely knowing whether he ought to feel very angry or very foolish.

The two gentlemen passed chuckling into a sitting-room, and there, when they had taken seats, the Marquis, who was in the highest spirits, continued his explanation. "Why, on the very day when she gave you the order to mount this guard, the Duchess returned to St. Petersburg. She started on the evening of the day when she arrived here, taking my sister with her, and they both traveled in such strict privacy that nothing was heard of their movements till they reached the Czar's palace. Well, as you imagine, this mysterious journey was not undertaken for nothing. The Grand-Duchess, perceiving that it would be unwise to conceal the marriage to which everybody, including his Excellency here, was objecting (the ambassador smiled and made a deprecating gesture of the hand) thought she would do best to go and make a clean confession to the Czar—taking him by surprise before anyone could divine her intention and prejudice his Majesty's kind heart against her. The result has been that his Majesty graciously yielding to my wife's solicitations, has created me Prince of Lukski, and has commanded that our marriage shall be publicly acknowledged. Here, read this:

He handed Makuine a letter, in which the Grand-Duchess, in great glee, related the complete success of her expedition. The Colonel, having glanced over it, returned it to his friend, saying: "Well, Prince, I am happy in being the second to congratulate you, for I suppose his Excellency was the first?"

The ambassador smiled again. Whatever he may have thought of the whole affair, he had the diplomatic tact to accept irremediable facts with the best grace possible. "You have read her Imperial Highness's postcript, in which she says that we may relieve you from your toilsome duty?" he asked, good-humoredly.

"It certainly was very toilsome," answered Makuine; "but I may at least have the satisfaction of knowing that I was of use to her Imperial Highness?"

"Why, unquestionably you were, for you concealed her movements," replied De Cypri, "and you played your role uncommonly well, too. If his Excellency here had suspected the truth, he would have set the telegraph wires going, and my good wife's affectionate little plans would have been marred."

"I have not to mourn over lost time, then," exclaimed Makuine, cheerfully. "And now I think I'll go for a stroll on the Boulevards."

"Yes, we'll go together, for I invite his Excellency and you to dine with me at the Cafe Anglais" cried the new Prince in the elation of his blushing honors. "But, I say," added he with another laugh, as the A. D. C. was taking up his hat, "you will get quite a renown for your experience on guard, Makuine. I do believe if you were told to mount guard over yourself and not kiss your wife till further orders, you would obey without a murmur.

"We shall see when the time comes," rejoined the Colonel, smiling. "Remember I have not got a wife yet."

Archie McEwen did soon get a wife, however, for when the Grand-Duchess returned to Paris she was so overjoyed as to be in the humor for making everybody around her happy. She faithfully redeemed her promise of bestowing her maid-of-honor's hand on her faithful aide-de-camp; and on the occasion of the wedding, which was solemnized in Paris, she made the bride a magnificent present of jewels. It was not necessary that she should add a dower besides, for Mlle. de Cypri was passing rich, having a private fortune of her own, which her spendthrift brother had never been able to touch. So the Scottish officer in getting a beautiful wife obtained money enough also to support his rank as became him.

Here his story may end. Patronized by the Grand Duchess, and recommended by his exploits and qualities to the highest Court favor as a trustworthy soldier, he rose from honor to honor in the Czar's service, and ended by becoming completely Russianized. A little time ago his former love, Lady Amabel, being in St. Petersburg with her husband, who was an attache, saw a glorious being, all gold, fur and stars, riding behind the Czar in a pageant; and she fancied she recognized in his lineaments those of an old friend.

Somebody informed her that this glorious personage was the General of Cavalry, Prince Archibald Makuine, a Knight of St. Andrew, and Governor of the Province of Teheremiss.

"He is a Scotch gentleman, Lady, who is very brave and fortunate. It has become a saying amongst us that nobody passes Makuine as an enemy without meeting it."

"He does not look very savage, though," mused Lady Amabel as the General's eye falling upon her for an instant beamed with good-humored recognition. Possibly she reflected that younger ones may carve out brilliant careers for themselves after all.—*

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

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TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, MARCH. 23

PERSONS AND THINGS.

Leading out of the village of Hope, N. J., is a covered bridge, on which some one has written: "Who enters here leaves Hope behind."

What would be the most natural expression of a man who woke up on a cold night and found himself without sufficient covering? "Blank it!"

What is home without a night-key!—*Lowell Citizen.* It's equivalent to a ticket to a first-class lecture, or a symphony in white.—*Boston Times.*

"There is one thing I will say for poor old Simpkins," remarked a brother-journalist at the funeral: "is he was a liar, to was a gentlemanly liar."—*N. Y. Con. Advertiser.*

Col. J. K. Powers, of Keokuk, has chartered a steamboat to take 500 Iowa veterans of the late war on a moonlight excursion to the battlefields of Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Vicksburg.

Many Democratic papers in Texas strongly condemn the tweed and protective tariff speech of Sen. Coke. Gov. Hubbard is also believed to oppose the Senator's views on this subject.

Scene in a judge's room on a July day, with the thermometer at 95°. The magistrate has questioned the culprit for two hours, and received only evasions of his innocence. Suddenly the judge, gasping for breath, calls out:

"Clerk, open the window, good lady," exclaims the prisoner; "I will confess all.—*Chris Pepmaker.*

PROPER ENGLISH.

O why shall we say for cat and caught,
As grammarians some say we ought?
Let us say
How things is
When this kind of teaching is taught.

The egg isn't hatched, it is bought;
Ny breeches aren't patched, they are caught;
John and Jane are not married, they are
naught;
Ny door isn't latched, it is taught;
The pie wasn't snatched, it was caught;
The cat never scratched, but she scratched;
The roof wasn't thatched, it was taught.

If English must this way be wrought,
It soon will be natched—that is, naught.

A young friend of mine, says Labouchere in the London *Truth*, was dining with his father a few nights ago. "George," said the fond father, when they next met, "you took my overcoat instead of your own, I regret to say. I found the pockets of your coat full of cigarettes and matches." "I discovered my mistake, father," replied the son, "directly I got outside, for I found the pockets of the coat I had on contained chocolate creams and three pairs of ladies' gloves."

It is said that this year's Paris Salon will be used to gratify an unusual number of personal spites. Not fewer than a score of artists, some of them famous, are expected to send pictures prompted by private feuds. Tom M. Hanner lately fought a duel with M. d'Artigues, and took offense at being made to drink wine which was not old enough to please his taste. Using his palette to avenge his palate, he has painted a picture which represents his host as an "Orleans Vinegar Seller."

While Madrid runs to bull fights, and New York, Heaven forgive her, to walking matches, Lucknow, just recently the sporting town of India, finds combats between quails her most popular pastime. A native writer asserts that the wealthiest rich Mahometan in the place who does not keep a training establishment. An untrained quail is worth from one to four cents, but when a bird has become a famous fighter its owner can get $100 for it any day. Distinguished quails live proudly in gaudily decorated cages and in the pit evince great valor and dexterity.

FOR THE LADIES.

An Indiana woman with a hard cough is using several persons because they put her out of doors when her coughing disturbed a prayer meeting.

Fond parent, almost bursting into tears—"Angelina, my love, I have bad news for you. Heaven knows, my child, I would spare you the sorrow if I could, but Edwin ——, Daughter—"Speak quickly! My love, my promised husband!" Fond parent—"Is a gambler!" Daughter—"O pa, he is lucky."

A letter from Ceylon says: "In some seasons nature's greatest blooming effort astonishes and delights the traveler in presentation of the talapat tree (*corypha umbraculifera*) in bloom, which marvelous flower, it is said, appears only at intervals of many years, and then bursts from its sheaf like a rocket, with a report like a small cannon, sending out immense feathery sprays of a pale yellow or white color, laden with an oppressive perfume.

Mrs. Miriam Florence Leslie, the widow of the well known publisher, has, upon application to the courts of New York, had her name changed to Frank Leslie—the name her husband bore. It was not a mere whim with her, but a business idea, as she wishes to perpetuate the name of the Frank Leslie Publishing House, of which she is now the proprietor and manager. Every morning she is found in her office at 10 o'clock and remains till 5 in the afternoon. She signs all checks and money orders, makes all contracts for supplies of every sort, looks over the proofs of all articles before they are published, and makes suggestions concerning the make-up of every periodical before it is sent to press. In a word, she is the head of the whole establishment. In Mrs. Leslie's employ are over 400 people, comprising artists, engravers, editors, compositors, etc., and 15 different periodicals are issued.

FASHION NOTES.

The Jersey jacket is to be a favorite Spring wrap, and it will fit beautifully. They are made of fine dark cheviot and heather mixtures, faced with twilled silk of the same shade as the cloth.

The prettiest waists for evening wear are those with sharp points front and back, and cut upon the sides nearly to the waist. They are closed in front by means of small narrow tongues of goods, buttoning over on the side and covered with jabot.

Large hats will continue in favor the coming season. The Gainsboro will be as popular as it now is, and will be seen in white, red, garnet, blue and other colored straws. They will be generously trimmed with flowers.

The costumes imported for the intermediate seasons are shorter than those worn during the Winter; the entire ankle will be seen in walking. Short skirts are to be short skirts, and they will not be so long this Spring as to require lifting.

All kinds of drapings are used on skirts, such as loops, soft waves, wide trains in Louis XIV. style, and narrow, swallow tailed trains. Large square aprons are used with the long habit, the latter forming a redingote in front, and the square apron being cut out on the border almost surrounding the skirt and continuing the draperies of the train.

The new Cheney silks intended for early Spring wear have satin surfaces in delicate and dark colors, over which are scattered tiny polka dots, half moons, or stars in contrasting color. Open work silk embroidery, chiefly consisting in leaflets and eyelet holes, with an edge worked in button hole stitch, is to be a favorite trimming for them.

The early Spring mantles are long dolman visites of satin made brocade, with closer fitting backs than last season's cloaks. They are much trimmed with lace, heavy knotted fringes and fine passementerie ornaments. They are so long and so dressy that wearing one of them over a pretty skirt of plush, velvet or silk, with a dressy bonnet, makes a costume complete. Some of them are lightly wadded and some are lined without wadding.

French foulards are to be much worn the coming season. Some very fine qualities are shown at $1.50 a yard. They are in new colors, strewn with dots of two sizes instead of the single polka dot, or else with pear-shaped white flakes. Pale blue foulard, spotted with pink rose, dotted with blue and white or cream grounds with dots of every color are to be worn. An exquisite pattern in this [illegible] of white hawthorne [illegible] on dark grounds. [illegible] is on one [illegible] flowers, [illegible] are made of [illegible] white or cream [illegible] of the tulle [illegible] and the [illegible] trapped [illegible] of [illegible]

LETTER FROM IRELAND.

Michael Davitt Elected to Parliament—Some Account of His Life—The Latest Move of the Landlords—More Attacks on the Peace—Prisoners' Sustentation Fund—National Exhibition of Art.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

DUBLIN, Feb. 25.

Bonfires on the hillsides, illuminations in the windows of houses, bands of music playing, crowds marching in orderly procession wherever the police allowed them, much cheering, and almost universal rejoicing, marked the close of this week in Ireland. The cause of all this was the return of Michael Davitt as member of Parliament for the County Meath. No doubt the cable advised you of this event, but of course it did not explain its significance. Let me now do so.

Davitt was the son of a farmer who had a holding near Straid, County Mayo. The Davitt family were evicted, and the house wherein they dwelt was levelled to the ground. Not being able to raise money enough to take them out to America, they had perforce to settle in England. Michael Davitt was about ten years old at the time. He got work in a Lancashire factory, but, not knowing enough about machinery to be cautious, he lost his right arm in the mill. Then he entered the service of a stationer and printer at Haslingden, Lancashire, who formed the highest opinion of the Irish lad. He also, while yet a stripling, entered the ranks of the Irish Revolutionary Society. For dealing in arms in connection with that society he was convicted of treason and felony by a London jury, and thereupon sentenced to

SIXTEEN YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE.

Seven years of that term he passed in English convict establishments, receiving from his jailors far worse treatment than any of the non-political prisoners around him. Then he was released on a ticket-of-leave, with other political prisoners mixed up with the same conspiracy. Early in 1879, Davitt, seeing a famine of magnitude looming up, and knowing exactly that its real cause was the absorption by the landlords of a grossly unfair proportion of the soil's produce, started the land agitation from which the Land League sprang. He acted as agent for the League in the States for the greater part of 1880, and when, toward the close of that year, he returned here, his first speech was largely devoted to denouncing the agrarian outrages which had occurred during his absence from Ireland, and exhorting all members of the League to exert their influence in preventing outrage or criminality of any kind. The reward he got from the British Government was the recall of his ticket-of-leave, and his reconsignment to penal servitude a little more than 12 months ago. He is at this moment an inmate of Portland convict prison. The Meath constituency returned him as their representative in Parliament on last Wednesday to give Coercion Government a slap in the face, by honoring the man whom the Government holds in a penal cell. All Ireland understands this, and hence the general rejoicing. Mr. Davitt will not be allowed to take his seat in the House of Commons. There is a rule of that Assembly, specially framed to exclude Irish political prisoners, which shuts the doors of the House in his face even if the gates of Portland were open for him. A new election for Meath must therefore be held.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

I happen to have the honor of Michael Davitt's acquaintance, having met him here at a little social gathering about four years ago the first, he informed me, at which he had been present for very many years. The intimacy thus begun I cultivated as far as opportunity allowed, and I can therefore speak of him with some confidence. He is a nobleman of Nature's own making—a man of magnificent intellect, of marvellous energy and steadfastness of purpose, of unshrinking courage, and of the highest honor. Had his lot been cast on your side of the Atlantic he would be not merely a leader of the people, but would have had wealth and honors. Being a patriotic Irishman, and thoroughly honest, he is a poor man and a prisoner.

THE LATEST MOVE

by the Government on behalf of the landlords must astonish you. Mr. Forster, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, issued a private circular to the landlords urging them to combine amongst themselves to evict on a wholesale scale. In this document he tells them that if they made up their minds to do so he will furnish troops sufficient to see that the "clearances," as they are called here, can be safely made. The monstrosity of this proposal fairly takes one's breath away; yet Mr. Forster stood up in the House of Commons a couple of nights back to defend it. He did not deny, that at least 100,000 of the Irish country-people hopelessly in arrears by reason of the height to which rents were raised on them. No one, in truth, could have the hardihood to make such a denial in face of the evidence laid day after day before the Land Courts. The courts are striving to reduce rents to "a live and let live" standard. Nevertheless the Chief Secretary urges the landlords to combine for the purpose of throwing the miserable people out of home and means of subsistence on a grand scale. Should it be done there must of necessity be awful loss of life from starvation and famine-fever, just as there was in '47 and '48. I think, however, that the Irish people will not submit to this kind of slaughter now as readily as they did then.

A PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS

recently issued, makes public the information that 17,000 persons were evicted last year. Relying on the support promised by the Ladies' Land League these poor people have kept quiet, and there have been no disturbances in consequence, but if they had not before them visible means of subsistence from any quarter, I cannot doubt that there would have been a very different story to tell. Meanwhile sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.

Some of the landlords have already been brought to this sense by the "no rent manifesto" of the Land League. In a pretious letter I explained the nature of the document alluded to, which calls on the tenant to withhold the rents until the suspects are released and constitutional government is restored. The O'Conor Don, late M. P. for Roscommon, has arranged with his tenantry to sell his estates to them, they borrowing money under the Land act for the purpose. Sir Joseph Neale McKenna, L. P. for Youghal, offered similar terms to his tenants, but as he wanted 22 years' purchase of the rental the tenants would not agree. As land in Ireland goes now the price Sir Joseph asked is absurdly high. Last year Judge Flanagan, of the Landed Estates Court, refused to allow the sale of some landed property of a former Dublin journalist, Mr. Harry Coulter, now with the London press. The price then offered was refused by the Judge—who is a kind of judicial auctioneer—was £1,500. This year the same Judge let the same property go for £1,000. The estate is situated in Louth, which Judge Flanagan, when putting up the property for sale, enticingly described as

"CIVILIZED COUNTRY."

For landed estates in Mayo and other remote Counties no bidders whatever could be found on the same occasion. It is evident, therefore, that Sir Joseph McKenna must love his terms. I observe that another landlord, Mr. Daniel Sweeney, of Ganancoe, near Thurles County, Tipperary, had made a public offer of another nature. Writing to the journal, *Tipperary*, on the 31st inst., he announces himself prepared to forgive "all rents and arrears up to the 1st of May, 1882, for the peace of the country," and he hopes that "all landlords will do likewise." His hope is vain, however. So many of them have been spoiled by the system under which they grew up that they will not now be reasonable; while, on the other hand, so very many of them are up to the neck in debt, that they cannot follow Mr. Sweeney's example.

ORE ATTACKS ON THE PEACE.

The editor of the *Tipperary People* has been removed from the editorial room to a cell; and the editor of the *Leicester Leader* shared his fate a few days afterwards. The latter gentleman, Mr. Patrick Cahill, LL. D., B. L., was a well-known figure in moderate Irish politics for at least a score of years. He was a most cautious man, who had a rooted antipathy, to anything in the nature of extreme courses. His paper, the *Leader*, was written very mildly and circumspectly, as might be very naturally supposed from the mere fact of its conductor being a very learned learned in the law. The warrant for his arrest charges him with being "reasonably suspected" of inciting to the non-payment of rent. The belief prevalent here is that the only ground for this "reasonable suspicion" is that the *Leader* has on many occasions published apologies from men who had from selfish motives acted in some way against the common interest, and who, finding themselves likely to be boycotted in consequence, hastened to ask their neighbor's pardon publicly, and to solemnly promise that they would never be traitors to the public zeal again. At all events, let the cause of Mr. Cahill's arrest be what it may, the British Government has now under lock and key, without trial or conviction, the editor of one Metropolitan journal and five provincial ones. This is liberty of the press as it is understood in that happy portion of Queen Victoria's dominions called Ireland.

The Prisoners' Sustentation fund reached this week a total of $100,000. Perhaps you do not know how this fund came into existence. Well, all prisoners arrested under the Coercion act may supply themselves with food—if they have the means. The poorer among them of course could not do so. The Ladies' Land League, to put all on a footing of equality, took charge of the catering department and supplied the whole of the prisoners without exception. Arrests multiplied however, and it became impossible to continue support to Mr. Forster's victims without touching on the money subscribed to the Land League funds from America. This the prisoners with wonderful unanimity refused to have applied to their own benefit, and accordingly they resolved to go on the prison list. Mr. Parnell, Mr. John Dillon, and the scores of others who could afford to supply themselves,

WENT ON PRISON FARE

the same as the rest, to maintain unbroken the unity of feeling produced by the Land League. The moment this became known to the Irish public it was decided that Ireland herself, poor as she is, could not allow more suffering for striving to serve her, to be heist on the dish allotted to malefactors. The *Freeman's Journal* undertook the charge of any moneys which might be sent to its offices, and thus the Sustentation fund sprang into being. In three months it has reached the respectable sum mentioned above—a large sum, truly, for the poorest country in Europe. But this is not all; for a considerable stream of subscriptions is also pouring directly into the coffers of the Ladies' Land League for the same purpose. These sums are announced week after week, and I should say their total amount cannot well be less than $50,000. The Irish are indeed wonderfully generous in any cause which touches their heart.

We are to have a National Exhibition of Arts and Industries in Dublin this year. The project was in a doubtful state for some months, but at present it is scarcely presuming to say that it will certainly be carried out. The history of this affair throws a good deal of light upon the situation here; I may therefore summarize it. The holding of such an exhibition was mooted last Fall, before the proclamation of the Land League. At the preliminary meeting which set the thing going it was decided to rely on the people themselves, and not upon the "patronage" of the Queen and her family, or of her local representative, the Lord Lieutenant. Shortly afterward the proclamation of the League and arrest of Mr. Parnell and other League leaders followed. The Exhibition Committee, which at first was pretty fairly representative of all parties in Ireland, was thus left in the hands of a pro-British majority. These gentlemen again raised the question of royal patronage when they found their chief opponents on the question in prison.

RESISTANCE TO

THIS GROSS BREACH OF PUBLIC FAITH

was offered by the minority on the Committee, but unavailingly. The majority carried their resolution; but mark what followed. Immediately one of their number rose and moved that the project should then be abandoned, on the ground that the exhibition could not possibly be successful. The triumphant majority at once agreed to this resolution. They knew very well that the previous one would have set the great bulk of the Irish people against the exhibition and therefore they were anxious to drop the project altogether, once they had secured their miserable party triumph under the circumstances I have described. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Home Ruler and Land Leaguer, appealed to the people to form

A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

for the holding of the exhibition. This was a month ago, and already 10,000 out of the proposed 20,000 shares of the Company have been taken up. You might fancy that capitalists have done this. If so, you would be wrong. The people are resolved not to be beaten by any British faction out of a national undertaking. I send you an extract from a letter forwarded with an application for 270 shares from the rural parish of Toomabridge, County Leitrim, in Ulster. The parish priest, Rev. H. McCann, is the writer. The extract speaks for itself:

"From the large number of shares taken by each it might appear these people are well-to-do people. It is not so, for many of them are servant boys and servant girls, who had their passage money made up to go to America, and when I spoke to them of their leaving their dear native land, perhaps never again to return, never again to behold the green shores of Erin, they were touched, and said, 'Dear Father, we will take five shares in the company, and labor another year at home, in hopes the times may mend.' Yesterday a servant girl, without shoe or stocking, came to me and said, 'Dear Father, I wish to take one share. I would take more, but I have to support my poor old mother.' I need add no more to show how this great project goes to the hearts of the people, and how the people will support it when fairly put before them."

THE DIFFERENCE

Between the Way Men and Women Select Seats.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Spriggins, who is a man about town, insists that the sexes are never seen in such marked contrast as when selecting seats at the box-office of a theater. Business man walks up, says, sententiously, "Thursday night," puts his finger down promptly on the seats that seems to him best, and at the same instant puts down his money. He has read the advertisement, and, knowing what the play is and what the price is, he asks no questions, but, pocketing his tickets, walks away. Time, one minute and a half.

Elderly lady comes up. She looks at the plat for Wednesday night, Thursday night, Saturday afternoon. Wonders why there isn't a Wednesday matinee and, scolding about it a little, takes counsel of her rising resentment, and decides not to buy any tickets at all. Just as impatient gentleman puts his hand forward she recalls her decision and thinks she will; with mental reservations. Goes over all the plate again, and then, slowly opening her pocketbook; fishes out her money, and finally retires. Time, 11 minutes and three-quarters.

Four young ladies slide in ahead of the gentlemen waiting, under a suspension of rules. They want seats in the first row, dress circle. All taken. Too bad. They will take the second row. No, they won't. They will take the last row in the parquet. Not so fast. If they go to the parquet at all, why not in the middle or well to the front? They won't go there. Then they divide and discuss the advantages of the right and the left. They grow warm, and forget about the ticket-seller and the gentlemen waiting. They relate various disappointing experiences on those side seats. They disband, as it were. Two take seats in the orchestra circle, and two explore, butterfly fashion, the balcony. At last they get their seats. Time, 13 minutes and a quarter. In the next 10 minutes the 15 gentlemen in line all have their seats, and are at their business. Luck, says Spriggins, is life. Spriggins is, of course, a horrid creature.

Young America Sad in Mississippi.

New York Tribune.

Young America in Mississippi goes about these days with a pensive expression on his face, with a quiver to his lip and a sigh in his heart. The Mississippi House of Representatives has passed a bill preventing the sale of tobacco to minors without an order from their parents or guardians.

Insomnia.

One of the almost invariable results which follow the use of "Compound Oxygen" is to give the patient sound and refreshing sleep. A lady writes of her daughter: "The continued use of the Compound Oxygen *soon gave her healthy and refreshing sleep, and all anodynes are abandoned.*" Says a patient: "*Since using your remedy my sleep is natural and good.* My spirits are in a much more healthy condition. I *have no need of anodynes.*" Another writes: "Before I commenced taking it (the Compound Oxygen,) *I did not sleep any at night*, I had no appetite, and my cough was so troublesome that I had no rest. Since I commenced taking it *I have slept well at night;* my appetite has very much improved; I scarcely cough at all; and, in fact, I feel better in every way." Another says: "I was *perfectly sleepless*, often three nights in succession, followed alternately by one night of horrible slumber, known as nightmare. *Now sleep is restored*, mind clearer, step firmer, all healthy action greatly increased." Another lady, referring to her daughter, says: "My daughter has improved in flesh, and looks well. *She sleeps well at night—sleeps all night, a thing she was unaccustomed to do.* Before taking the Oxygen, *sculpfulness was one of her troubles.* I can see that she is much less nervous and in better spirits." A gentleman writing of his wife, says: "I have followed your directions as nearly as possible. Have left off all the medicines and stimulants my wife was taking, and the result of our treatment so far has been more satisfactory than anything preceding it. *She has been able to sleep good at night without the use of chloral, a thing she could never do before.*" Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases, and full information, *sent free.* DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

For the BLADE.

THE GREAT EGYPTIAN PYRAMID, A MONOGRAPH.

BY J. RALSTON SKINNER.

[Copyright by J. Ralston Skinner, 1882.]

V.

When we speak of the history of a race, it may embrace distinct modes of obtaining it. There is that ordinary one to be found in printed books, connecting the events of a people in a continuous series of dates of time. The others are by means of remains still existing, and these embrace, (1.) history by means of gems and their states of cutting, works of small art, as pottery, and so on. (2) by means of coins and medals, running back to a time when they did not exist. These are very useful to regulate and confirm dates, as for instance: Vespasian struck a coin to commemorate the destruction of the temple of Jerusalem by Titus; and finally (3) by monumental works in stone and earth mounds. These last are scattered over the face of all Europe and Asia as well as of America. Connected with these are implements of stone and bronze. It has been thought that these indicated always those ages wherein the greatest advance in the use of metals and consequently in material civilization, was to be marked; (1) by the use of stone implements, and then (2) by the use of bronze in the total ignorance of the use of iron and steel. But this has been found to be in error, because perfectly good evidences have been found of the use of stone, bronze, and iron instruments, in the same land by the same people, at the same time. There was one era in Europe and Asia, however, when there was a monumental age, and that one characterized by the use of immense blocks of stone; as if the value of the work had been graded by the size or mass, alone, of the stones of which it was constructed. This era is to be divided in two: The first to be marked by the fact that the stones, however massive, were not worked, but simply gathered together in their hugeness,—the second to be marked by the fact of great size, and that the work was wrought. This last mode is that which is called Cyclopean. As an instance of enormous size some of the stones in those foundations on which a subsequent people raised a great temple, at Baalbec, measure something like 13 feet in depth, 15 feet in width, and 65 to 70 feet in length. One of them has been left on its way from the quarries, and I believe one still remains unmoved in the quarry itself. As art advanced, a very marked improvement was made in building by the discovery it is supposed, of the mode of turning the arch. The great Egyptian Pyramid, preceded the date of the use of the arch. There are other works which, from this fact, and the size of the stones with which they are builded, are placed as of the same era, and of the same race as the pyramid, viz: the Cyclopean. The most famous of these is the so-called Treasury of Atreus, at Mycenæ in ancient Argolis, the home of Agamemnon, the chief leader of the Greeks in the Trojan war, and of his progenitors the house of Pelops. The connection is valuable, if true, as pointing to a sameness of race, or a borrowing of a mode of contemporary architecture. This is somewhat enforced by the mode used by the builders of the pyramid, and the treasury of Atreus, to protect the walls of a chamber from great weight, super-placed; that is, the mode used in place of the arch which we would use to-day. The base of the room of this treasury is a circle, 50 feet in diameter, and the hight of the room is, say 50 feet. The walls are composed of vast stones, and taper upward so as to carry the circular shape of the base up and inward, to a point, like the shape of a bee hive. To effect this, the stone courses are laid horizontally, or flat, and so that every higher course shall overlap each lower, until the chamber and shape thereof was complete. To prevent the falling in when the overlapping overweighted the outerrest, immense stones were thrown in on the outside, thus pressing and keeping the structure by sheer weight thus placed. But in the Great Pyramid, a different mode was made use of, sufficient in itself, as is proved by ages of time. Over the rooms, roof stones of great size were used, their bases resting buttressed in the solid masonry, and then they were laid slanting upward to form the gable of the room, two slant stones resting against each other at the top, with a plain matched joint of more than the thickness of the stone, because of the bevel to make the joint. Now in fact this mode is essentially that of the arch itself, viz., to carry the stress of weight on to the buttress on which the roof stone rests, and so as to not allow a breakage strain upon the roof stone, but rather a crushing one. The very fact of stones so laid as to rest the bases of their slanted sides on the opposite walls of a room, as upon buttresses, and to lean the one against the other at the top on a common vertical joint of great depth, worked by a bevel in each stone, and all this for the purpose of resisting the weight of a great mass superimposed, by throwing its weight on the buttress, manifestly shows a knowledge of the principle of the arch. The reason why the arch was not used was, that it would have destroyed a system of measuring on right lines, and by areas of surfaces, so as to refer those measures here and there, by means of right lines and plain surfaces. Moreover it seems a fact, that in that ancient time, and very much later as in the instance of the temple of Solomon, at a time when the arch certainly was known, there seemed to be a repugnance to the exhibition of circular measure; as if it would be a violation of something sacred to show a circle in stone work. All was constructed by right-line work, though in fact and truth, all the measures of this plane work were to be referred to a circular origin, and almost in every line had reference to the elements of circular measure. The measures of the Great Pyramid were taken for their origin, from the circle, and its mass is but a figure which can be rounded out into a cone, having all the elements of conic sections; just as if a cone had first been carved out of part of a solid sphere, and then dressed down from peak to base, by slabbing off the round sides of the cone. It is a work of conic sections, and measures derived therefrom, as part of the elements thereof.

Ferguson gives a number of examples of the horizontal arch, and of the first known specimens of the turned arch. Among the first are—The Gateway at Arpius, Etruscan, the Aquedect at Tusculum, Etruscan, the Gateway at Thoricus, Attica, Pelasgic, and arch at Delos, Pelasgic. Of the turned arch, he gives as specimens, the oldest known in Europe, namely, the Cloaca Maxima, at Rome, which he places as builded by the early kings, but which are also claimed to be prehistoric; also, section of a tomb near the Great Pyramid in Egypt, dated as of the age of Psammiticus, or long after the building of the pyramid. As to the arch, Ferguson says:

"The Romans borrowed from the Etruscans the circular arch. It was known, it is true, to the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Greeks,—yet none of these people, perhaps excepting the Assyrians, seem to have used it as a feature in their ornamental architecture; but the Etruscans appear to have had a peculiar predilection for it, and from them the Romans adopted it boldly."

Ferguson also speaks of the pyramids of Egypt, the subject of these articles being the chief. He says the Egyptians seem to have ever had it in mind, to perpetuate themselves by their monuments and especially the pyramids. "As examples of technic art they are unrivaled among the works of man. They have nothing of the aesthetic. There is no form so stable, none so capable of resisting the injuries of time and force, none so well calculated to attain the object of building, namely perpetuity."

This closes as full a description of all the surroundings of this pyramid as seems to be called for by these articles. It is hoped that the matter will be acceptable, and not wearisome, to the general reader, both as containing interesting facts and also as a preparatory aid to the better understanding of the more detailed description of the pyramid itself.

KATE SHELLEY.

Iowa's Legislators Recognizing the Memorable Act of a Brave Girl.

DES MOINES, March 14.—Iowa's State Legislature has just voted, without a dissenting voice, to confer a $150 gold medal and $200 in money upon Kate Shelley, a girl whose cool courage and devotion entitle her to be classed with Grace Darling in public esteem. The daughter of a poor widow, Kate was but little over 15 years old when in the first week of July last there burst upon this section one of the most furious storms ever known. Railway bridges, culverts and tracks were swept away like floating cork. Over Honey Creek, in one of these gorges, was a high, long bridge. Kate had become familiar with the passage of the trains, and as the storm increased in fury she went to a window overlooking the railroad and peered out into the darkness to watch the track, made visible only by the lightning flash. Soon she saw the advancing headlight of a locomotive approaching Honey Creek bridge. It entered the bridge, the headlight swung to the right and left, and went down with a crash. She at once determined to go to the rescue. She knew there would soon follow the Pacific express train, and unless warned of the danger, it would sweep into the abyss. Lighting a small miner's lamp, she improvised a lantern by placing the lamp inside a lantern globe. Fully realizing the perilous task she was undertaking, she kissed her mother and sisters and hastened to the scene of danger. Her only course was up the banks of a high, abrupt bluff. This she climbed, and, drenched to the skin in the blinding rain, by the lightning flash she followed the bluff to a point opposite the bridge, where she again descended the bluff, rending hands and clothes. Standing on the abutment of the bridge, she lowered her feeble lamp into the yawning chasm, and asked if any one was alive. There came back a feeble response from the engineer, the only survivor of four strong men. He had been swept from his cab against the top of a tree, but the whirling torrent, rapidly swelling, was sweeping log and driftwood against his frail support. She was powerless to render him any aid, and she determined to hasten to Moingona, a mile distant, and warn the Pacific express, of the impending peril. Cautiously she felt her way along the narrow track at a high grade until she reached the long bridge over Des Moines River, and here her feeble light went out. The wind and rain nearly took away her breath. She knew that to walk the bridge was impossible, so, getting on her hands and knees, she crawled over the open bridge, floored only with the timbers on which the rails rested, for 500 feet, with the river rushing madly beneath her. With almost superhuman strength the frail girl reached the farther side and hastened on to the station, quickly relating what she knew, and asking that the Pacific Express, then already due, be stopped. She fell in a swoon upon the platform. She was tenderly cared for, but for several months she lay in bed, tortured by rheumatic pains and prostrated from the terrible strain.

A LONG FAST.

History of the Case of the Indiana Woman Who Lived 62 Days Without Food.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 17.—Miss Anna Maria Hermann, who was sent from this city to the County Poor Asylum, 62 days ago, died in that institution yesterday of starvation. Miss Hermann was a lady of superior intelligence, a native of Germany, and for a time taught language in this city to a few young ladies. One day in January last she suddenly became violently insane and was arrested. She requested the arresting officer to kill her, as she desired to go to heaven without delay. When this was refused her she determined to die by starving herself. She was sent to the insane department of the Clark County Poor Asylum, near Charlestown. The visiting physician and Superintendent used every effort in their power to induce her to partake of food, but to no purpose. One day, shortly after her arrival at the asylum, she ate a portion of an apple, but since that time the Superintendent avers that she partook of no food whatever. She would drink a little water once a day for awhile, but lately had been unable to retain it on her stomach. Many persons have doubted the statement of Supt. Balderock to the effect that she had fasted during the time stated, but as he is a responsible and truthful gentleman his statement cannot be successfully contradicted. He said to a reporter: "I am certain she had not taken a drop of water or a morsel of food without my knowledge. Frequently we would place food beside her at night, and it would remain undisturbed. Sometimes we would put some nourishment in the water, but she would spit it out as soon as it touched her lips. She would drink nothing but pure water, and I am positive that during the 62 days she remained in the asylum nothing was given her but what I have stated. For two weeks past Miss Hermann has been greatly reduced in strength, but retained her senses up to the last. She conversed intelligently on Tuesday, and when a doctor called to see her she remarked, "I did not send for you, and as you are intruding I wish you would retire.' From a very stout person, weighing more than 200 pounds, she was reduced to about 80, and the little flesh that clung to her bones was almost mortified, having turned blue in the last few days."

Hundreds of persons called to see her, many of them living far away. It is probably the longest fast ever accomplished by any person in this country. She was 54 years of age.

"All through advertising," remarked ex-Mayor Gregory to us as he went homeward with a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, "that I bought this. Your paper contains so many wonderful cures—of course they are facts—and so I thought I'd try a bottle for the rheumatism."—*Madison (Wis.) Daily Democrat.*

SERG'T MASON.

The Ohio Legislature Requests the President to Pardon and Restore Mason to His Position in the Army.

COLUMBUS, March 14.—The following House joint resolution was adopted by both branches:

WHEREAS, A United States military court, convened to try Serg't Mason for attempting to kill the assassin of the late Pres. Garfield, has found said Mason guilty of the offense charged, and sentenced him to be dishonorably dismissed from the army, with loss of pay and eight years' imprisonment in the penitentiary and

WHEREAS, The effort of said Mason to kill said assassin was the outgrowth of great excitement prevailing at the time throughout the country on account of a great crime against the Republic, and in nowise was the result of malice, hope of personal gain or reward; and

WHEREAS, The said Mason, by his long confinement and trial has, as we believe, suffered all that the ends of justice required; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that His Excellency, the President of the United States, be, and he hereby is respectfully, but most earnestly requested to pardon said Mason of the offense of which he has been convicted, and restore him to his place in the army.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he hereby is requested to forward a copy of this preamble and resolution to the Attorney General of the United States with the request that he lay the same before the President at an early date.

POND'S EXTRACT is the greatest known remedy for curing diseases of an inflammatory character and stopping hemmorrhages. No household should be without it. Happiness goes hand in hand with health, therefore this beneficent agent does much for the people in never failing to inspire the afflicted with cheerful confidence. Where it is used in a family it is appreciated, because it does so much for its comfort. It is truly an exalted physician which never fails. Beware of imitations. Get the genuine. Take no other.

JACKSON'S DAY.

The Iroquois Club of Chicago Entertains Some Distinguished Democrats—A Letter from Usufructuary Tilden.

CHICAGO, March 15.—The Iroquois Club to-day gave a reception to a large number of distinguished Democrats from outside the City, by way of celebration of the 115th anniversary of Andrew Jackson's birthday, and gave a banquet in the evening. The club is a newly organized body, and this event is its first formal introduction to the attention of the outside world. The speeches at the banquet, while necessarily tinged with political matters, were in reality not politically significant. During the evening telegrams and letters were read from those who were invited but not present. Samuel J. Tilden wrote a letter speaking of Jackson's work, and saying the Government can never be restored except from the inside and by the intelligent agency of the Executive. We must hope Providence will in its own good time raise up a man adapted and qualified for a wise execution of the great work, and that the people will put him in possession of an executive administration through which alone that noble mission can be accomplished and the health and life of our political system be preserved and reinvigorated.

Speeches were made by Hon. T. A. Hendricks, Hon. Frank Hurd and others.

The toasts of the evening were as follows:

"Our Country"—Thomas A. Hendricks.

"Andrew Jackson"—William F. Vilas.

"An Indivisible Union of Indestructible States"—L. Q. C. Lamar.

"A Reunited Country"—W. O. P. Breckenridge.

"Local Self-government" — Lyman Trumbull.

"Tariff for Revenue Only"—Frank H. Hurd.

"Opposition to Monopoly"—James R. Doolittle.

"The Democratic Press"—Henry Watterson.

"The Monroe Doctrine"—W. J. Allen.

"The Future of the Republic"—Richard T. Merrick.

"The President of the United States, the Reforms Necessary to the Proper Administration of the Office"—John C. Black.

"The State of Illinois"—John D. Caton.

"The City of Chicago"—Carter H. Harrison.

CONTINGENT FUND.

Sen. Sherman Horrified, Amazed and Dumfounded When Informed of the Irregularities.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The report submitted to the Senate by Sen. Allison in behalf of the Committee on Appropriations, stating the results of their investigation of the contingent fund expenditures of the Executive Department is very voluminous. The report quotes extensively the testimony given by Sen. Sherman touching the employment of Pitney in his individual business. Sen. Sherman testified he was annoyed a good deal by tenants who rented houses and stables from him coming to the Secretary's office to pay rent or get repairs done, so he engaged Pitney to take charge of these buildings, collect the rent, attend to repairs, etc. Respecting the purchase of supplies from Adams for the Sherman Campaign Committee, Sen. Sherman testified he did not know Adams had ever furnished the Sherman Committee with anything whatever until May, 1881, when Pitney, evidently much excited and in distress, called at his house and told him about the Meline investigation. This, the Senator says in his testimony, was the first intimation I ever had that any articles of any kind used by that Committee were paid for by the Government. "I was amazed that such a thing could be done in spite of all checks and guards of the Treasury, and was mortified beyond expression that it had been done apparently to promote my political interests. I then told him that no enemy could thus injure me, as he had done as a friend. I demanded that Adams should at once refund the money to the Treasury. I told him, instead of coming to me, he should go to a lawyer and should also go to Windom and tell him frankly all about these vouchers. I never heard of and never dreamed of the use of any public property or public money in any way to aid that political committee. I established the committee, in the first instance, to disseverit from the Treasury Department."

JEALOUSY AND MURDER

A Georgia Man Who Kills His Aunt Because She will not Marry Him.

ATLANTA, March 14.—Bert M. Stephenson was found guilty at the term of the Lawrenceville Superior Court for the murder of his aunt, Mrs. Clementina Stephenson, on August 10 last. The murderer is a steward in the Methodist Church and respected farmer. He had once lived with his aunt for two years, made love to her, and wanted her to marry him, but she refused. He then married and had two children by his wife, when he renewed his proposals, and wanted the aunt to go away with him and leave his family. She refused again and told him to leave her and never trouble her again. Last Summer he met her in a road alone, and told her he was going to stop her going around over the country before long, and she said that if he did she hoped to live to tell who did it. A conversation took place a short time prior to the murder, and she was then engaged in preparations for her marriage with a Mr. Hiram Young, which was to have taken place a few days after she was shot. It is charged that criminal relations existed between the nephew and aunt, and jealousy overcoming the man made him commit the murder. The woman lived to identify him as having shot her, though the statement is discredited by friends of the nephew. From the high standing of the parties in the community, singular interest is attached to the proceedings.

How absurd to wheeze with a c

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE's endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial Departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

G. A. Mollin, Genoa, Neb.: Write to Lee & Shepard, Boston.

Reader, Swanville, Ind.: Write to your member of Congress, or to the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

Miss Lola Mosher, Doran, Mitchell Co., Ia., requests that some one send her the words of "The Drummer Boy."

O. H. R., Tiffin, O.: Write to your member of Congress. There are only a limited number of copies printed, and it is doubtful if you can obtain it.

A. N., Concordia, Kan.: Without more explicit directions we cannot look for the poem you mention. When was it published, and what the title?

Hattie G. Riggs, Wade, O., writes: "Will any of the readers of the BLADE who knows the song 'Of the Same Canteen, my Soldier Boys,' have it published in the BLADE or send it to me?"

Young Subscriber, Meto, Ind.: Write to Lee & Shepard, Boston, or Harper Bros., New York, for a catalog of the books. We cannot give space to the list. In regard to your first question, no.

Parties inquiring for Garfield portraits are informed that the BLADE has a few left, which will be presented to new subscribers or to those renewing. State when ordering the paper that you desire a portrait.

J. C. W., Leavenworth, Ind.: How shall we where I can obtain "Encyclopedia Britannica," ninth edition? How do the prices range?

Address J. M. Stoddard & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. We do not know the prices.

Subscriber, Des Moines, Ia.: A "finished education" is not essential to success in the profession you mention. Go to some one engaged in the practice and he will inform you what books you require, and perhaps furnish them.

D. J. S., Springfield, Minn.: To decide a dispute, will you please state whether Col. Robert G. Ingersoll has a brother living at Prospect Hill, Wis.?

If Col. Ingersoll has a brother living in Wisconsin he is unknown to fame.

D. B., Merrimack, N. H.: Please answer in your correspondents' column whether persons applying now for pensions will be entitled to arrears in case their claim is allowed.

Yes; but Congress is tinkering with the pension laws, and there is no telling what they will be in a week from now.

D. W. A., Mellbrook, Mich.: Will you please inform me through the columns of the BLADE the age of Gen. Wolf when he was killed at Fort Quebec? Also the age of Admiral Perry?

Wolf, born January 15, 1726; killed September 13, 1759. Commodore M. C. Perry, born in 1794, died in 1858. Commodore O. H. Perry, born in 1785, died in 1819.

S. H. M., St. Johns: Your questions have been answered for others so frequently that we cannot understand, if you are a reader of the BLADE, why you ask them. Pitman's system is considered the best for shorthand reporters. Success in the undertaking depends altogether upon the ability of the learner. A teacher is not necessary.

I. C. F., Tallygrand, Ia.: 1. Will you please inform me through your columns who is Chief Justice of the United States? 2. Who are the members of Arthur's Cabinet? 3. When was timothy seed introduced into the United States?

1. Morrison R. Waite. 2. Answered lately. 3. First cultivated in this country, over 100 years ago; then taken to Europe.

J. J. D., Ontario, Ind.: Please give me the address of some of the leading horticultural journals of the country, especially in the west.

Farmer and Fruit Grower, Ana, Ill.; Western Farm Journal, Chicago; Farm Journal, Des Moines, Ia.; Farmer, Indianapolis, Ind.; Farmers' Monthly, Milwaukee, Wis.

F. A. R., Gros Ventre Agency, Mont.: 1. How can I secure a copy of the Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion? 2. Where can I secure a copy of the proceedings of the National Convention of 1876?

1. We do not think you can obtain a copy now. An effort is being made to have a new edition published by the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 2. What National Convention do you refer to?

J. H. S., Hartford, Kans.: Did Alexander Campbell ever translate the New Testament? If so, who is the publisher and where can it be had?

No. He was the author of several books, however, among which are "The Christian System," "Remission of Sin," "Memoirs of Thomas Campbell," etc. His life has been written by Thomas Richardson, two volumes. Address Lee & Shepard, Boston.

W. R. A., Old Frame, Pa.: Has the United States Supreme Court a jury at any of its sittings, or are all or every any issues of fact tried before said Court?

Issues of fact are tried by jury, the same as in other Courts, against citizens of the United States. The greater part of its business, however, is to hear and determine appeals from inferior Courts, mainly from the United States Circuit Courts, and in some instances from the higher State Courts.

W. S., Centre, Mo.: Please tell me the character of Lord Byron's mother.

She is said to have been ungainly in person, with a narrow intellect and violent temper. In her fits of passion she would taunt her son as a lame brat, and almost her last words to him, two years before her death, was the wish that he might become as deformed in mind as he was in body. She died from the effects of a fit of rage arising from a quarrel with a tradesman.

P. A. G., Stinson, Wis.: Was Gen. Geo. B. McClellan Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States? If so, how long was he in that office, who was appointed to succeed him, and who was before him?

Upon the retirement of Gen. Scott, November 1, 1861, Gen. McClellan was appointed General in Chief of the Armies of the United States. He took the field in March, 1862, having in the meantime been relieved of the command of all the forces except the Army of the Potomac. Halleck succeeded him as General in Chief.

L. S. R., Cannelton, W. Va.: 1. Will you please inform me through the correspondents' column of the BLADE the name of a small steam engine for connecting and running small machinery, such as brackets, saws, turning lathes, sewing machines, etc.? 2. Where can I get a book on steam engineering? 3. Explain the origin of Hampton Roads.

I. F. L. A. D. R. Carnell, Philadelphia, Pa. 2. Apply to same firm. 3. It is a channel between Chesapeake Bay and the estuary of James River, separating Fort Monroe from Sewell's Point. Hampton River is a small inlet of Hampton Roads.

J. B. W., Irving, Ills.: We have got into a controversy about the legal tender qualities of our National bank notes, and have appealed to you to settle it. Are National bank notes a legal tender for private debts?

The only legal tender paper in this country is the greenback currency. The act creating National banks provides that "these notes shall be received at par in all parts of the United States, except for duties on imports; and also locked up in a Brooklyn station house for being drunk. An hour later Edward O'Brien, also a tramp, was taken in as a lodger, got into a fight, and was put into a cell for too free use of his fists. In Court next morning the two O'Briens met, and recognized each other as husband and wife. They had not met before in 15 years, nor was either aware of the existence of the other.

Ex-Gov. Edwin D. Morgan has given $100,000 to build a dormitory for Williams' College. Doubtless it is more blessed to give than to receive; but if the square question were put to—well, almost any man—would you rather receive than give $100,000? I think the blessed part would have precious little weight.

Don't you believe it. We are told that by and by we shall have a cab system here that will be ahead of any of the big towns of effete aristocracy. We are promised cabs to order, at cheap rates, to go at one customer's order and not to wait or look for another passenger. Half a dozen such projects have gone down within a score of years, and this will probably add one to the list.

A prosecution for blasphemy in Jersey is a novelty. The complainant is a German Roman Catholic, and the defendant a German Jew. The charge is that the defendant used horrible language in reference to the Savior, and he gave bail for trial. As such prosecutions are rare, perhaps your readers might like to see the law under which they are possible:

If any person shall wilfully blaspheme the holy name of God by denying, cursing or contumeliously reproaching His being or providence, or by cursing or contumeliously reproaching Jesus Christ or the Holy Ghost, or the Christian religion or the holy word of God that is, the canonical scriptures contained in the books of the Old and New Testament or by profane scoffing or at flow-ry laughing the rule which makes Easter Sunday to be always the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after March 21; and if the full moon happen on a Sunday, Easter day is the Sunday after. By this arrangement Easter may come as early as March 22, or as late as April 25. In the northern counties of England the men parade the streets on Easter Sunday, and claim the privilege of lifting every woman three times from the ground, receiving in payment a kiss or a silver sixpence. The same is done by the women to the men on the next day. The custom of making presents of colored eggs is very ancient. In a royal roll of the time of Edward I. appears an entry of 18d for 400 eggs to be used for this purpose.

J. G., West Falmouth, Mass.: 1. Will you please inform me the best way to extract the juice of lemons and prepare the same so that it will keep through the Summer season, or an unlimited time, and not spoil? 2. How to tan mink skins?

1. Keep the lemons in a cool place two or three days; roll them to make them squeeze easily; squeeze the juice in a bowl and strain it through muslin which will not permit a particle of the pulp to pass through. Have ready one-half and one-quarter ounce phials, perfectly dry. Fill them with the juice so near the top as only to admit one-half teaspoonful of sweet oil in each, or a little more if for larger bottles. Cork them tight, and put them in a cool, dark place. When you want the juice, open such a sized bottle as you will use in a few days. Wind some clean cotton on a skewer, and dip it in, to absorb all the oil. When the oil is removed the juice will be fine as when first bottled. 2. Answered a few weeks ago.

D. W. J., New Lebanon, Pa.: Give a sketch of Marat. How long did he live after he was assassinated, and with what was he attacked?

John Paul Marat was born in 1744, in the province of Neufchatel, Switzerland. In his youth he applied himself to the study of medicine and anatomy, and settling in Paris attracted attention as an empiric and vender of medicines. But his ambition led him to desire a more extensive popularity, and he wrote a work which had for its title, "Man, or Principles and Laws, Showing the Influence of the Soul and the Body in Their Relations to Each Other." He also published a daily paper, and became President of the Assembly of Deputies in Paris, and in that capacity indulged his thirst for human blood. He denounced the Generals of the French Army as traitors to their country, and put the members of the Convention under arrest. It was at this time that Charlotte Corday gained admission to his house and stabbed him to the heart, killing him instantly.

N. H., Wood Center, Ia.: Will you please give a description of Heidelberg, Germany?

It is situated on the left bank of the Neckar, at a railway junction, 32 miles from Carlsruhe. It has a population of about 25,000, mostly Protestants. It is surrounded by wooded hills and vineyards, and consists of a long main street, into which open many narrow and gloomy thoroughfares. Among its buildings are several churches, a synagogue, the university buildings, a massive prison, the *Karlsthor*, and the vast castle, on a hight, now a ruin, in the cellar of which is the great Heidelberg tun, which holds 800 hogsheads. The University, founded in 1386, is the oldest in Germany, has a library of 200,000 volumes and many rare manuscripts, and is one of the most celebrated schools in Europe. In 1622 the ferocious Tilly, after bombarding Heidelberg for a month, took it by storm and gave it up to three days' pillage. In 1688 a French General, Melac, on the orders of Louis XIV., took the town and burned it, outrivaling even Tilly in cruelty and barbarity.

E. F., Laketon, Ind.: Please give a short sketch of the life of the poet, H. W. Longfellow.

Henry W. Longfellow was born in Portland, Me., in 1807, and graduated at Boudoin College in 1825. He studied law in his father's office, spent four years in France, Spain, Italy and Germany, and was from 1835 to 1854 Professor of Belles-Lettres in Harvard University. Besides his extensive contributions to the current literature of the day he has published "Outre-Mer," "Hyperion," "Voices of the Night," "Ballads and Other Poems," "Poems on Slavery," "The Spanish Student," "Poets and Poetry of Europe," "The Belfry of Bruges," "Evangeline," "Kavanaugh," (a novel), "Seaside and Fireside," "The Golden Legend," "The Song of Hiawatha," "The Courtship of Miles Standish," "Tales of a Wayside Inn," "New England Tragedies," "The Divine Tragedy," a collection of his later poems under the title "Afternath," and the "Hanging of the Crane." Mr. Longfellow resides at Cambridge, Mass.

W., Va. Vols.

T. S., Auburn Center, Pa.: 1. What was the highest duty imposed on distilled liquors at any time in the history of the United States? 2. Where was Noah's ark built? 3. What is the meaning of the Julian period, as used in ancient history?

1. In 1862 the rate was 20 cents a gallon; March, 1864, 60 cents; June, 1864, $1.50; December, 1864, $2; July, 1868, 50 cents; June 6, 1872, 70 cents; March 3, 1875, 90 cents. 2. The opinion which appears to be entertained by the majority of Biblical critics is that the human race at the time of the deluge occupied but a small portion of the earth's surface, lying mostly in the basin of the Euphrates and Tigris, and that the deluge was confined to that region. If this view is correct, Noah's shop must have been somewhere within the limits named. 3. A term of years produced by the multiplication of the lunar cycle 19, solar cycle 28, and Roman indiction 15. It consists of 7980 years, and began 4713 years before our era. By subtracting 4713 from the Julian period, our era is found; if before Christ, subtract the Julian period from 4714.

J. J., Blue Grass, Ills.: 1. What is meant by the alien and sedition laws, and when passed? 2. What was the Fugitive Slave act, and when passed? 3. Who were the Hessians during the Revolutionary war? 4. Who the Tories? 5. When and by who was Jackson's Virginia, burnt? 6. When was Shay's rebellion?

1. The alien and sedition laws were passed by Congress in July, 1798. The former made it possible for the President to arrest any foreigner and send him out of the country; and the latter subjected to heavy fine and imprisonment any who might be found aiding or abetting any resistance to the Government of the United States. 2. By this law an escaped slave could be taken wherever found, the whole machinery of the Government could be used in favor of the master, and no one could aid in the escape of a fugitive slave except upon pain of severe penalties. Passed by Congress in September, 1850. 3. In April, 1776, the first Hessian troops sailed from England to Quebec. England had applied for aid to Holland, Russia and Prussia, but had been refused by each. The small provinces of Germany agreed to sell some troops for American service, and these were the ones known as Hessians through the Revolution. 4. Those who adhered to the Crown. 5. Partly destroyed by the Indians in 1622. 6. In December, 1786, a body of 1,000 men suspended the session of the Supreme Court at Worcester, Mass., and held the city at their control. A portion of them marched to Springfield.

I. L. K., Coos, N. H.: What is gun cotton, and is it one of the parts of which celluloid is composed?

Gun cotton is an explosive substance obtained by subjecting common cotton to the action of strong nitric acid. Several products are known under this name, possessing distinct properties, though differing slightly in constitution. Cotton fibre is nearly pure cellulose. The first variety is the well known detonating gun cotton. It is insoluble in common ether and alcohol, and is not attacked by acetic acid, but is soluble in the Mississippi Valley for a number of miles of length and a width in some places of 40 miles. Every effort is made to relieve and relieve the sufferers, and a second appropriation of $100,000 is now pass through Congress.

The sudden death of Lord Mortimer, attache of the British Legation, awakened much interest. It is a sad thing to die away from home and friends. He was buried in the beautiful cemetery at Georgetown.

The Chinese bill is before the House which there is strength enough to pass it, but may undergo some amendments and have to go back to the Senate.

Your friend, Gen. Sturgis, appears to be disturbing unpleasant smells at the Soldiers' Home. He complains that the flower garden is run for the benefit of the commissioner that milk and vegetables from the Home are served at the houses of the Commissioners, etc., etc. The beautiful grounds of the Home are used by the public, but have been bought and kept in order with money of the Home, $225,000 was spent in adding the Corcoran farm, $50,000 in making the wall, $120,000 on roads, $37,000 on the library and $23,000 on the lake, etc.

The scene in the House on Wednesday gets so fully reported as to make a repetition unnecessary. The Speaker came out of it without material injury, but would have gained by greater deliberation.

BUCKEYE.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

The Boston Art Club—The Adams Collection of Paintings and Statuary—Openings of Spring Costumes—For Misses—For Boys—Varieties, Etc.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

BOSTON, March 18, 1882.

The Boston Art Club closed on Saturday night last its first exhibition in its new house on the Back Bay. The house built expressly for the Club is perfect in all its appointments satisfying alike its many members and the 45,000 visitors who attended the exhibition. The "Ladies' Night" was a perfect success and brilliant to the extreme; the house was thronged by gentlemen and ladies well-known in the circles of literature, science, art and fashion. In every way was the exhibition a complete success and the members of the Club have a right to feel proud of their first entertainment in their new home.

THE ADAMS COLLECTION.

The elegant collection of paintings and statuary of the late Alvin Adams, founder of the Adams' Express Company, were sold this week. There were over 100 paintings by foreign and American artists, which drew daily for several days previous to the sale a large number of visitors. It was undoubtedly the finest collection ever offered for sale in this City. The attendance was so large that the auctioneers were obliged to transfer the sale from their spacious rooms to the Tremont Temple, where at least 2,000 people were present, drawn either by curiosity or a desire to purchase one or more of the gems offered. I give herein the prices at which some of the pictures were sold: "Lady and Maid," by Von Hamel, $55; "Lake and Mountain Scenery," by Sontag, $250; "Moonlight," by Cassilear, $200; "Niagara," by Paul Weber, $150; "Girls and Ducks," by Von Seben, $140; "What is the Time?" by Fritz Sonderland, $165; "Fish," by Rolfe, $200; "Sold Out," by Henriette Rouner, $150; "At the Duck Pond," by Dumpft, $120; "Hamburg Grapes," by H. C. Pratt, $40; "Venice," by George L. Bunn, $725; "Winter," by Jacobsen, $50; "Words of Comfort," by Meyer Von Bremen, $3,000; "Yosemite Valley," by Thomas Hill, $435; "Landscape," by Schenck, $1,275; "Off to the Races," by De Haas, $1,525; "In the Nursery," by Boulboune, $510; "Landscape in Northampton," by Albert F. Bellows, $205; "Off to the War," by Jamin, $60; "The Wounded Sharper," by Camphausen, $800; "The Portelet," by Bewer, $1,125; "Lake Lucerne with Chapel" by Paul Weber, $115; "Isabella, Infante D'Espagne, Visante La Bourse Parmen, In 1600," by Sohrbrat, $100; "Fagot Gatherers," by Von Severn, $220; "The Mother's Joy," by Calisch, $650; "The Look of Peace," by Meyer Von Bremen, $1,750; "Fisherman's Cottage," by George L. Bunn, $355; "Landscape, with Shepherd Dog," by Verboeckhoven, $2,650; "Among the Sierras," by Albert Bierstadt, $1,450; "Lake Lucerne," by Bierstadt, $1,575; a "Winter Scene," by Schreyer, $2,700; "A Goat and Figure" picture, $3,500; "Cattle," by DeHaas, $1,600; "Flowers," by Robie, $1,200; "Happy Dreams," sleeping child, by Meyer Von Bremen, $1,410; "Bothered with the Change," by Nicol, $1,030; "Morning," by Boldini, $3,000; "Toilet," by Baugniet, $300; "Castinet Player," by Bernet Lecompte, $1,500; "Tissot's Studio," by Tissot, $1,210.

The statuary brought the following prices: "Hagar and Ishmael," by Causyva, $1,000; the "Veiled head," by Lombardi, $700; "Susannah," by Lombardi, $580; "Hunter," in bronze, by Wougel, $550; "Greek Slave," by Fanus, $545; "Indian Girl," by Stevenson, $75.

OPENING OF SPRING COSTUMES.

One of our houses made to-day one of the best displays ever made in this City, a complete and satisfactory description of which would be beyond my power to give. I will attempt, however, to describe a few of the more striking costumes.

A black Moscovite silk was trimmed with terra cotta shade of satin merveilleux with medallions of raised plush and fringe to match; a robin's eggs blue silk made with a train had flounces of embroidery resembling lace; the basque was cut short over the hips and finished with triple side pleating. Marie Babette Metternich green skirt had the draupings of pale pearl color thibet, Louis XV coat ornamented with gilt. An Indian maize Sultan, an underskirt of moire antique and appliqued velvet with steel ornaments. A French Bastisle trimmed with garnet velvet and embroidery plait covered with Carrick pattern. A bronze costume consisted of an overdress of woolen with underskirt of soleil in contrast; the basque was trimmed with laminated braid. The underskirt of a black watered silk and velvet costume had the plaiting at the bottom of watered silk alternating with velvet; the overdress a polonaise of velvet, with a draping at the back of watered silk was trimmed with jet trimming. A dress of old gold colored satin's cloth, had flounces of Spanish lace, a basque and overdress of satin brocade, with lace trimmings. A cream-colored crepe de Chine trimmed with broad embroidered bands finished with lace. A white brocaded satin had a long trained skirt trimmed around the bottom with a full ruching; the coat was trimmed across the front with a sash a wide scarf of lace carried to the back and finished with a large cluster of prunes, the pointed waist was cut low and laced behind.

FOR MISSES.

The favorite material for durable dresses for misses is blue, green, garnet and gray flannel. The Princess form is the most fashionable. Other materials as cashmere, India and surah show a great deal of trimming as shirred vests, yokes and the new Oxford draperies. A pretty dress for a miss of cashmere, a skirt of the new carnation red finished at the edge with a box plaited flouncing, an over-dress of a pretty shade of garnet cashmere, with facings and pipings of the red of a quite long, looped high at the sides. The basque cut printed quite short on the hips, and faced with the red, or with a striped front of the red. A pretty dress for a girl of six is of garnet cashmere, with a blue waist. Below the waist at the top of the skirt is a shirring nearly three inches in depth; the cashmere is then laid in box plaits, extending to the bottom of the skirt. An outside wear the Mother Hubbard appears in all sizes. The Havelock is also fashionable as during the past season. Mixed materials will be used in suits, but light shades are found in all colors.

SPRING CASHMERES.

The Spring cashmeres for the street are usually made complete, so that outside capes are not needed except in stormy weather. Capes made of the dress material reaching nearly to the first with pelerine ends or with the ends cut to a sharp point will be worn in the street. With soft materials the pointed ends are carelessly tied in one loop. Closing jackets are worn with short skirts covered with deep box plaits.

Dark or invisible green which was so favorably received the past season, is to be the prevailing color this Spring. It is suited to all complexions and is worn by both old and young. It is found in plain fabrics as well as in other goods.

Mantles formed entirely of lace will be worn this Summer; these will not be made of a piece lace but of rows one above the other, box plaited lace three or four inches in width. Some of these will be made quite long with sleeves resembling some of the cloaks worn during the Winter, others reaching to the hips with pelerine ends. They will be fastened at the neck and waist by bows and long ends of satin ribbon.

PROTECTION OF WOOLEN GARMENTS.

Tar paper that can be bought in sheets at any druggist's, will, it is claimed, keep woolen clothing and furs entirely free from moths. A dozen large sheets can be bought for 50 cents. The woolen articles should be thoroughly examined and every little spot of grease wiped carefully with saturated ammonia, the articles should then be well brushed, and if there are any suspicious looking white spots they should be passed over a damp cloth with a hot iron. The paper will not injure the finest white woolen. Great care should be taken after

We have full control, assumes the use of Coal Oils, with salary, etc.

Delayed Subscriptions.

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing $1.25, signed Andrew Walther, no postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing 50c., signed George M. Meyers, no order, postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing 25c, dated at Lake City, Ks., book called "Me" wanted, no name signed to letter.

Letter containing $1.25, dated at Brighton, no County or State, to pay for BLADE for A. Milhrem, signed by J. E. Lytle.

Letter containing 25c, signed by Andrew Cabie, no postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing $1.25, dated at Grantsville, no County or State, signed W. H. Howe.

Letter containing $1.25, signed "O. K.," no Postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing $1.25, dated at Lafayette, no County or State, signed S. A. Bradley.

Letter containing $1.25, dated at Pittsfield, no County or State, and no signature.

Letter containing $1.25, dated at Sabula, no County or State, signed C. E. Washburn.

If C. E. Lillie will give his full postoffice address his complaint will be looked into and rectified.

Letter containing $1.15, dated at Millard, no County or State, to pay for BLADE for Wm. Lee, signed by Francis Millard, P. M.

Letter containing $1.10 to pay for BLADE for Wm. Wilrin, signed by Joseph Schooley, P. M., no postoffice, County or State.

"PRES." SHIPHERD.

The Oily-tongued Diplomat Before the House Committee—He Professes to Have Copies of the Missing Letters.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—This morning Jacob R. Shipherd, accompanied by his wife, appeared at the rooms of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, investigating Peruvian affairs, and was sworn. The chairman inquired in relation to the four missing letters, and asked if he wrote such letters, describing them, indexed at the State Department to the Secretary. He said: "It is my recollection I did."

Witness stated he had expected to prepare copies of the letters alluded to, but was unable to complete them before leaving New York. He had copies of the missing letters in his letter books, and of all letters sent and received, and could prepare copies, but as some of the letters were quite lengthy, and he would naturally wish to look over and compare the copies he might have made, he would require some further time.

The Chairman made several inquiries in relation to the letters, and asked if his subpœna did not require him to produce his books and papers.

Shipherd replied: "I was not aware of it." Witness produced the subpœna and read from it. It required him to produce copies of all letters written by him to Sec. Blaine under specified dates, for copies of all letters written to Sec. Evarts and James G. Blaine between June 1, 1879, and February 1, 1882; also copies of letters written to any Minister, Consul or official of the United States referring to affairs in Peru, Bolivia or Chili, or any matters, property or business in which he was interested in those States; also all letters received by him from either the Secretary of State or from any Minister, Consul or other United States official.

Shipherd stated, as he understood the subpœna, it would take his secretary at least two weeks to make copies of all the correspondence called for.

Rice suggested the delay might be avoided by Shipherd sending for his letter books and producing them before the Committee.

Shipherd replied the books contained a variety of private letters, and he did not wish they should run the risk of transportation. He had no doubt, however, they could be forwarded on an order to his secretary.

He desired to know the construction which he should place on the words in the subpœna—"other officials of the United States." Conceivably, there might be correspondence with members of Congress and other parties, and he was not quite clear whether the subpœna was intended to cover that. He further wished to know whether the intent was to call for correspondence which might have passed between him and persons connected with the Government, or to limit it to correspondence touching Chili and Peru, and finally, whether it the latter only, the Committee desired all such correspondence or only such as referred to the possible action of officials with whom he had correspondence.

Rice replied it was the intention of the Committee that Shipherd should produce all letters which he had received from that somewhat broad class of persons known as United States officials, as well as from all parties connected with the State Department or other Departments of the Government.

The Committee then went into secret session, Shipherd and wife remaining in the room to determine whether witness should be permitted to return to New York personally to superintend the copying of the correspondence called for, or whether an order should be issued directing the letter books be forwarded to Washington.

A Scared Plumber.

Chicago Herald.

Eighteen months ago a tiny alligator adorned the cascade of the Cincinnati Horticultural Hall. He behaved very well for a while, satiating his appetite with bugs, flies and mosquitos. He suddenly disappeared, however, and after a time his absence was forgotten. Last Friday a plumber was called in to make some repairs, and found it requisite to inspect the bottom of the cascade, which is raised three feet above the level of the floor. The unfortunate plumber had no sooner disappeared than a fearful shriek was heard, which was succeeded by the appearance of the plumber himself, with every evidence of terror depicted on his countenance. Subsequent investigation discovered that the long-lost alligator, now nearly four feet in length, had been disturbed in his retreat, and had wildly snapped at the intruder.

Tony Pastor in Trouble.

Tony Pastor, of New York, who is now with his inimitable variety combination, making a tour of the principal cities of the Union, is recognized as the leading character vocalist and variety performer of the United States. He owns and runs a first-class theater on Broadway, New York City, and has gathered about him the best troupe of variety artists that could be obtained. The company has just completed a brilliant engagement at the Walnut Street Theater, Philadelphia, and after the present tour they will reappear in Tony Pastor's own theater in New York City. Mr. Pastor is the originator of his peculiar school of character singing, and has made himself not only popular, having realized by his talents a large fortune.

The writer of this article met Mr. Pastor recently at the Bingham House, in Philadelphia, and found him as genial in private life he is amusing before the public. During our conversation I inquired as to his physical health, and he replied that, notwithstanding the strain upon him in the discharge of his professional duties, it was excellent. He had occasionally severe attacks, either the result of rheumatic attacks or colds, but any complaint of that character never troubled him long, as he soon found out a remedy for all such annoying affections. I asked him what the remedy was, and he replied, "St. Jacobs Oil." I then learned from Mr. Pastor that he considered the Great German Remedy an excellent preparation for the cure or relief of rheumatism, and that it was about the only thing used among professional people for that distressing complaint. He took bottles of it with him whenever he went a traveling, and would not be without it, and knew that it was very popular with a number of members of his own company. A conversation held subsequently with various members of the organization revealed the fact that St. Jacobs Oil had been performing most invaluable services for them in the way of curing them of rheumatism. Nearly every artist in the troupe used it, and was enthusiastic in its praises, and the writer was really forced to the conclusion that Tony Pastor was certainly in luck in having so valuable an article known and employed by his inimitable good company of performers, for it enabled every one to be always in his place, thus insuring comfort to the management and genuine satisfaction to the public. Tony Pastor would certainly be in trouble without St. Jacobs Oil. At least, other managers whose artists have been temporarily unsupplied, have suffered the difference between St. Jacobs Oil in stock and St. Jacobs Oil out of stock among the members of their companies.—*N. Y. Clipper.*

Terrible Loss of Life.

Millions of rats, mice, cats, bed-bugs, roaches lose their lives by collision with "Rough on Rats." Sold by druggists, 15c.

GARFIELD---ROSECRANS.

Chase's Private Secretary Tells How Dana Got the Letter.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—Jacob W. Schuckers was private secretary to Sec. Chase when Gen. Garfield wrote his now famous letter regarding Gen. Rosecrans. Mr. Shuckers now lives in this city. He said: "I gave that letter to Mr. Dana, of the New York Sun, and that is all there is to be said."

On being asked his reasons for publishing it he answered: "Whether my motives were personal or for the public benefit, is a matter of no account."

He then, in an informal way, said: "I shall not enter into any public discussion about this letter. Suffice it to say it was given out by me, and any one who declares it a forgery does a very foolish thing. I have other letters of Mr. Chase's correspondence. There are some in that package, and the rest are locked up in a safe in this office."

SKIN DISEASES CURED

By DR. FRAZER'S **Magic Ointment.** Cures as if by magic, Pimples, Black Heads or Grubs, Blotches and Eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear, healthy and beautiful. Also cures Itch, Barber's Itch, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Ringworm, Scald Head, Chapped Hands, Sore Nipples, Sore Lips, old obstinate Ulcers and Sores, etc.

SKIN DISEASES.

F. Drake, Esq., Cleveland, O., suffered beyond all description from a skin disease which appeared on his hands, head and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. The most careful doctoring failed to help him, and after all had failed he used Dr. FRAZER'S MAGIC OINTMENT and was cured by a few applications.

☞ The first and only positive cure for skin diseases ever discovered.

HENRY & CO., Sole Proprietors,
62 Vesey Street, New York City.

For Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is a sure cure. Price, $1.00, by mail. For sale by Druggists.

EX-REV. MILN.

Extracts from His Farewell Sermon—His Idea of Heaven and Hell, God and the Devil.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Following are extracts from the farewell sermon of George C. Miln, preached in this City Sunday:

Every man's God is himself exaggerated. That is, if he clings to the conception of a personal Diety. So also was the devil originated. Men saw the marvelous workings of nature, and they attributed them to the agency of a person. All this is easy to conceive as an operation of the crude speculations of primitive man. But when we come to an age of reason it is difficult to understand why men should so desperately cling to these notions. And their inconsistency in doing so is, indeed, remarkable. For instance, a few years ago in this pulpit I clearly abandoned the idea of a personal devil, and there was not a ripple of excitement. No one was sad when I announced that the devil was dead; no one put on mourning. In good truth I thought at the time some of the brethren seemed to be relieved. I said then, "the only devil in the universe is evil, eliminate evil and the devil is dead!" Now a child can see that the antithesis of a personal devil is a personal god, and that logically the two ideas stand or fall together. But when I come to say that it is irreverent and rash to limit the mysterious force which underlies all life by the terms of human personality, then those who raised no objection to the removal of a personal devil cry out in holy horror! Alas! for their logical acumen!

The doctrine of a vicarious atonement we hold in derision as a scheme unworthy of just men, and certainly unworthy of a just God. The picture of one God bribing another is so grotesque that with difficulty we suppress our ridicule. We admire the lofty personality of Jesus. As for myself I can truly say that never from these lips has one word of irreverence escaped in speaking of that noble man. His magnificent enthusiasm, His quick springing sympathy, His moral fervor, His poetic appreciation of the beautiful and the noble, together with the undertone of pathos in his nature which made him swift to dry all tears and charitable to the meanest and most brutal, have always charmed my sensibilities and compelled my admiration! But the idea that he died to change the attitude of an infinite being toward the inhabitants of this planet is so incongruous that I am amazed at the credulity of those who accept it. A God who could consent to the suffering of so pure and lofty a man in behalf of men unworthy and criminal is himself immoral and needs saving! The conception of the atonement ordinarily dealt out from orthodox pulpits, is exploded and absolute in the judgment of thinking men, and this is the reason that so few really thoughtful men are found in the churches where it is wearily reiterated.

And when we come to the question of eschatology, of the future state of human beings, we at once denounce as absurd the supernatural representations of a heaven and hell, and confess ourselves as totally ignorant upon the whole subject.

The idea of a local heaven, with pavements laid in gold and foundation stones of jewelry, is as fancifully improbable as the picture of an internal hell is unlikely and brutal. It is not illogical, however, if you once accept the conception of a God who can partially select some of his children to be glorified and leave others to be damned. With such a God on the summit of Olympus any Tartarus is possible. But against this God and this hell we protest with equal vehemence. To make any person responsible for the present brutalities of this world is bad enough; but to project these agonies across the infinite waste of eternal years, to magnify every pain that tortures a human soul till it be adequate to eternal time, to perpetuate every wail of anguish that escapes from human lips and make it of everlasting duration, to think of Dives as forever calling in vain to Abraham for the end of a finger dipped in water to relieve his thirst, and then point to a smiling God in the center of the universe as the Author of it all, why this is nothing less than to enthrone an incarnate devil, and to elevate Mephistopheles as monarch of the universe! The immorality of an eternal hell should brand every man who teaches it as being himself immoral. At any rate, I have this to say, that from a God who could make possible such a hereafter I would turn away in loathing and contempt. I recall at this moment the memory of my mother. She was a woman. "Take her, for all in all, I shall never look upon her like again." How swift her sympathies, how magnificent her scorn, how loyal her friendship, how noble and complete her enmity, how tender her love, and how gentle her charity; the mildness of the stars and the brilliancy of the sun beamed from her beautiful eyes. And yet, if the orthodox theology be true, that woman, upon whose bosom I leaned as a babe, is now in hell, for she never felt the necessity of joining any church. And I deliberately say to you that if there is a God in this universe mean enough to damn that woman, I want him to damn me too, for I still wish to keep my mother's company! Heaven and hell are antithetical terms here or hereafter, and while I would teach men to be honest and true, and brave, and loving, that they may live in heaven here, I would also say in regard to the future, "I know nothing." Here let me quote the corroborating language of Bishop Foster, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who says: "However it may awaken surprise, truth demands that we should make the confession that we do not know that death does not end all. * * * We have neither sense nor mental vision of man after he dies. He does not appear again within the range of our faculties. We do not find him. Where he is, or that he is at all, is absolutely unknown to us. Our consciousness is silent on the subject. The dead do not come back to us, and we are not able to go to them. This, without doubt, is the common experience of humanity." To those who confidently predict a future existence for the soul of man, I again propose the demonstration of the separability of mind and body. Prove that and I am convinced.

The Regular and the Volunteer.

Cincinnati Gazette.

The volunteer, no matter how successful in the service, must not suppose that he was really a soldier, nor that general education, natural appetite for soldiering, and great success in actual command, could entitle him to rank, with any blockhead and incurable blunderer who had passed through West Point. West Pointers hold to this as vital to their class. Plenty of flunky civilians repeat this slur on the men who did the fighting. Volunteers are themselves too meek under this imputation on their capacity, after they have proved it by deeds, and when they know the magnitude of the regular imposture. They are too much inclined to think they are sufficiently honored by the heaping of rank, pay and pensions of some Commanding Generals who have waded through the slaughter of their soldiers by their own blunders.

It was according to the custom that the Washington *Post* should think Gen. Cox's review of the Fitz-John Porter case, and Gen. Logan's fierce opinion thereon, sufficiently answered by characterizing them as "picked up soldiers;" whereas it says "the professional soldiers who have the knowledge and spirit of their class, have pronounced in Gen. Porter's favor." The whole is contained in "the spirit of their class," which justifies treachery to the Nation, if it is to maintain the spirit of their class. If Gens. Logan and Cox are picked up soldiers, would it not be better if our armies had all been in the command of picked up soldiers."

Society Note.

Philadelphia Transcript.

Mrs. Hansdeifer had a German on Thursday night. It weighed 11 pounds.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, MARCH 23.

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Circulation this Week, 83,000

TO ADVERTISERS.

We shall issue an edition of 100,000 copies of the WEEKLY BLADE on April 6th. It will be a most excellent number for advertisers. Orders for advertising, with copy, for that issue, must reach us by March 30th. Term, 50 cents per line, or $7.00 per inch. Cash must accompany orders from parties not having an open account with us. The WEEKLY BLADE is the best general advertising medium in the United States

THE NEW STORY—"THRONE AND SCAFFOLD."

April 6, we shall commence the publication of a historical novel by ERNEST WARREN, Esq., of London, entitled "Throne and Scaffold," written expressly for the BLADE. Mr. WARREN is one of the first writers of England, and is known favorably, though not so well, on this side of the water. He has been a leading writer for years in the English periodicals devoted to the better class of literature, and no man in England ranks higher. The publishers consider themselves fortunate in securing a work from his pen, this being the first of any magnitude he has contributed originally to an American paper, though he has been reprinted and pirated for years in the United States.

"Throne and Scaffold" is a story of old England, and will be found to be of engrossing interest as a novel, and of positive value as a historic study. When Mr. WARREN accepted the proposition of the BLADE for this novel he fitted himself by visiting personally the scenes he had chosen, and by consulting the old chronicles, to the end of making it not only correct in the matter of description but correct historically.

No writer in the English language has written a story of greater interest, or one that will give the reader a better idea of England at the period chosen.

We are certain our readers have a treat in store for them, such as no newspaper has furnished for years.

"Throne and Scaffold" will be commenced in our issue of April 6th.

IN Boston over $75,000,000 worth of property is owned by women.

SOMEBODY has coined a new word. It is "bicyclicude." Shoot him and it.

GATH thinks GOV. ENGLISH, of Connecticut, has Presidential aspirations. How many feel called when but one is chosen.

THE *Judge*: A Westchester is so high toned that when he cuts a swith from a birch tree, and motions his son towards the woodshed he politely says: "Drop into the branch office."

BOSTON *Post*: A Chinaman would rather fly a kite than go on a drunk, tear down doors, and thump a bar tender. And yet some people regard the Chinese as the intellectual equal of the white man.

HERE is the "Rock of Ages" done into Chinese:

"Marn sire ling porn voy gor hoy,
Goa gown trug shun ye key goy;
Ho boort gep suee hip ben lay,
Voy goa sook dove marn ten tay,
Thuy goa dooe ooe men goa ying
Sun kee get see do but fut."

PROTECTED American watches have driven the product of Free Trade Switzerland out of the market, and reduced watchmakers in that country to great distress. This fact escaped Mr. HURD's attention while preparing that great speech.

ANDREW JACKSON had a good many virtues, but when it comes to making these do for the whole Democratic party for 58 years, they become painfully insufficient. It is like trying to sweeten the Chicago River with a spoonful of salt.

ABOUT $1,000,000,000 of the national debt has been paid since the war ended. France has now nearly treble the debt of the United States, and Great Britain more than double. Even Spain has a larger debt than that which remains of the United States's.

JAY GOULD wants to have it understood that he is not only a rich man, but a very rich man. Being disturbed by reports that he was somewhat embarrassed for money, he sent for a few of the prominent Wall Street men, the other day, and had them examine certificates of stock, which showed him worth $53,000,000. They were somewhat astonished.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

CONGRESS has drifted along dully during the week, discussing the restoration of the franking privilege, a host of private bills, and other matters of circumstantial importance. The committees have been busy considering matters of internal revenue, tariff, coinage, finance, etc., and are believed to be making fair progress. Some of these matters are of considerable importance. Among them are the private bills of Dr. BLISS and those associated with him in attendance upon Pres. GARFIELD. The bills altogether amount to about $140,000. It is intimated that there will be attacks upon the President's physicians, suggestions that there has been no evidence to show such extraordinary skill as would seem to be indicated by the large fees recommended by the majority of the committee, and even, perhaps, a revival of the old charge that one of the physicians profited by telegrams sent to Wall street in advance of the bulletins.

ANOTHER matter of very little credit to those connected with it, relates to the extraordinary expense of the Congressional party that attended the remains of Pres. GARFIELD to Cleveland. Sergeant-at-Arms JOHN G. THOMPSON was put in charge of the party and told to provide for everything, that he would be reimbursed. A Committee is at present engaged in auditing his accounts, which is done in secret, but enough has leaked out to show that the expenses were of such astonishing character as to warrant the belief that some of the Congressmen thought they were on a grand junketing tour, instead of a funeral procession. A report has been published that there was a total expenditure of $7,000 on behalf of the members of the House in connection with the funeral; that there was one item of $1,700 paid for champagne, brandy, whisky, cigars, and lunch, $300 of which were charged to cocktails, and that there were general indications that, at some time during the absence of the Garfield party from Washington, there was a shameless orgie. In Mr. THOMPSON'S bill was also included the hotel expenses at Cleveland of all the members of Congress and invited guests. In it is also said to be embraced charges made by a considerable number of members of Congress for expenses to and from the place where they were at the time of the funeral to Cleveland and return to their homes. The vouchers in many instances are signed by the Congressmen themselves. The carriages are charged generally at $10 per trip. There is a large item for the expense of telegraphing from Washington to every Representative and Senator. Carriages were provided both for the funeral in Washington and for the funeral in Cleveland.

A NEW crop of Cabinet rumors is maturing. It is claimed with confidence by some that the President has decided to make WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, the successor of Sec. HUNT in the Navy Department, and that he is only waiting to announce the appointment, until he can decide upon a new Secretary of the Interior. This, we are told, is attended with embarrassment. It seems to be an unwritten but inviolable rule that he shall be a Western man. There are already two members of the Cabinet from interior States—Mr. HOWE, from Wisconsin, and Mr. LINCOLN, from Illinois—and it seems to be the impression of a number of the President's friends that he will have to go to the Pacific Coast for Sec. KIRKWOOD'S successor, not only to avoid crowding too much of the Cabinet into the interior States and to give the Pacific States a representative, but because there do not seem to be any available men in the States usually called Western. Ex-Sen. PADDOCK, ex-Sen. CHAFFEE and others who have been named, are not regarded as equal to the requirements of the place. Among the names vaguely mentioned as having been suggested to the President are those of ex-Sen. NEWTON BOOTH and ex-Congressman HORACE DAVIS, of California.

THE most important foreign events of interest during the past week seem to have taken place in Russia. The Czar is said to have made a compromise with the Nihilists by which the latter are to cease all attempts upon his life, and those who have been condemned to death or exile are to have their sentences mitigated or abrogated altogether. The Czar has, therefore, emerged from his seclusion and is driving through the streets of St. Petersburg without taking any of the ordinary precautions for safety. Gen. SKOBELEFF has not been arrested as was announced some time ago, but on the contrary seems to retain the good will of the Czar, and recently took a prominent part in the christening of the infant daughter of the Grand Duke VLADIMIR, the Czar's brother.

ONE of the principal theaters in St. Petersburg recently took fire when there were 800 persons in it, and, though it was a wooden building and was completely destroyed, not a life was lost. This was owing to the presence of mind of the Commissaire of Police, who prevented a panic, but managed to clear the house in five minutes.

GREAT Britain does not seem to be able to keep peace in South Africa, as troubles are reported there on the south-western portion of the Transvaal, which seem to be upon the increase.

NOTHING further is heard in regard to the threatened war between Germany and Austria upon the one hand and Russia upon the other, but matters are not yet entirely peaceful.

AS we said at the time was probable, Sen. EDMUNDS would have accepted the Supreme Judgeship before it was dragged in the mire by the appointment and declension of CONKLING. This statement is made by the Washington correspondent of the Indianapolis *Sentinel:*

Pres. Arthur has claimed to be an ardent friend of Sen. Edmunds, of Vermont. David Davis, before the name of Mr. Conkling was sent to the Senate, asked Sen. Edmunds if he would go on the Supreme Bench as Associate Justice. The Senator said he would. The Vice President told Mr. Arthur that Sen. Edmunds would like to retire on a Justiceship. The name of Mr. Conkling was in the hands of the President's Secretary to be sent to the Senate at the time, but the President did not so state to Mr. Davis. He was waiting to see if Mr. Conkling would accept; if not, then Sen. Edmunds should have it. Sen. Edmunds called on the President, after Mr. Conkling had declined, with disgust and disdain, the honor. Mr. Arthur urged Sen. Edmunds to accept the position refused by ex-Sen. Conkling. The proffer insulted Sen. Edmunds; he spurned it. "But you told Vice Pres. Davis that you would accept the appointment," said the President. "Sir," said Sen. Edmunds, "I have changed my mind. I am not a candidate for cast off clothing," and he left the presence of the President.

MR. HURD'S FREE TRADE DEBUT.

There was a notable gathering in Chicago on Wednesday evening.

The date was the recently-discovered anniversary of the birth of ANDREW JACKSON. ANDREW JACKSON was the Gen. GRANT of the Democracy—that is, a Gen. GRANT built on a much narrower gage, and with cheaper materials, according to the ruder ideas and slenderer means of half-a-century ago. His lustful ambition and greedy self-seeking had quite as light a fresco of Democratic principles as those dominant qualities in Gen. GRANT have of Republican precepts. His Administration was proportionately more scandalous than Gen. GRANT's. He enriched the literature of statecraft by two memorable sentences: "By the Eternal, Mrs. EATON's got to be received into the best society," and "To the victors belong the spoils." He was the first Political Boss, and organized the first Machine, which gave the Democrats the offices for 28 years. Therefore, they honor his memory and sigh for another like him.

His birthday was celebrated by an organization of Democrats which has assumed the title of "The Iroquois Club." The appropriateness of this name will be at once apparent to our readers when we remind them that the Iroquois were once the dominant party in this country and "hogged" all the good things in it. They "sot back in the breaching," however, when an attempt was made to introduce civilization, and would accept nothing from the latter except its whisky and small-pox. The operation of these two agents has rapidly thinned the ranks of those aboriginal obs ructionists until they are now reduced to a miserable remnant of pock marked hoverers on the verge of delirium tremens, who hold mournful pow-wows, and lugubrious council-fires along the shores of the little lakes in the interior of New York. We need not carry the parallelism farther to show how fitting was the choice of a name.

At this pow-wow of the political Iroquois, on the shore of Lake Michigan, were gathered a number of the aged and decrepit chiefs of the party, whose memories dated back to a time before the Democratic party played the *role* of bull-on-the-bridge to the train of Progress; who could speak from experience of a day when the party ruled and despoiled the country, as despotically as the Six Nations did in previous centuries. With them were many younger "buck-chiefs," who cherish the delusive faith that the birds will return to last year's nests, the battered and featherless rooster renew his youth, and become again the cock-of-the-walk, and Democracy be restored to its ancient supremacy. Then they will be real chiefs.

Among the latter—perhaps the principal one among them—was FRANK HURD.

Sen. MORTON once said very happily that the Democrats were like a man riding in the cars with his back to the engine. They never saw anything until it had gone by them. According to this Mr. HURD would have to be described not only as one continually riding backwards, but as one who habitually occupied the rear seat in the last car of the train. He not only does not see anything until he has passed it, but also, only after it has passed everybody else but him.

Thus, while other men are eagerly scanning the future, and studying principles and expedients applicable to present or coming emergencies, Mr. HURD is intently peering into the dark closets of the past, and industriously bringing out the rejected or worn-out trumpery found there and insisting upon its employment for present purposes.

While the Nation was quivering with shame at the wickedness of Slavery Mr. HURD was agonized over the sin of the Alien and Sedition laws. When every young man was in camp to crush rebellion Mr. HURD was deeply concerned about the Resolutions of '98, and the sacredness of State Sovereigniiy. When everyone was demanding that the slaves should be freed, Mr. HURD was lauding that missionary work which took an ignorant savage from an African jungle, and made him a civilized and humble Christian laborer in a South Carolina rice swamp. And it is only now—17 years after the last gun was fired in accomplishing the result, that Mr. HURD for the first time, congratulates his hearers that "through the blood, the death, the graves, of the war we have free soil, and free men."

Thus, too, when all the world is abandoning Free Trade and adopting some kind of Protection, Mr. HURD suddenly enters the lists, with much flourish of trumpets, as a champion for the rejected and outgrown. He solemnly unfolds a worm-eaten and moldy banner which his father and grandfather had contemptuously cast aside, as having no farther attraction for followers, and formally proclaims it a new gonfalon, under which enthusiastic cohorts will marshal themselves to assured victory.

In the past Mr. HURD's persistent clutching out over the tail-board for something to stop the wagon has been very irritating. Now it is only amusing. It is exceeding laughable to see the gravity with which he trots out as an original discovery, "Tariff for Revenue Only," over which for a half-century the warfare was only exceeded in fierceness by the fight over Slavery which superseded it

If Mr. HURD had come out for absolute Free Trade, this would at least have had the novelty of the assertion of a great principle carried to its logical conclusion. But when he announces himself as a champion of "Tariff for Revenue Only," he simply attempts to revive issues that were leading ones, until the re-arrangement of party lines on the Slavery question. When the ground of absolute Free Trade is abandoned, he becomes a Protectionist, with the only difference between him and other Protectionists being the amount of Protection, and the articles upon which it is placed.

The only new feature that can possibly enter to make the question differ from what it was when dropt a quarter of a century ago, is as to how much of the revenue shall be derived from the Tariff on imports. If we should decide to also raise in this way that portion of our revenue now obtained from the tax on spirits, tobacco, patent medicines and check stamps, it is apparent to every one that the Protection will be even greater than it now is.

This shows how destitute Mr. HURD's new (?) departure is of any logical basis.

The speech which Mr. HURD made to the Iroquois Club has had a more protracted gestation even than the phenomenally long one of the recently born baby elephant. And, like that event, the public has been carefully informed of each step in the process and the parental hopes and fears accompanying. Its successful delivery at last gives us an opportunity to judge of the merits of this object of so much solicitude. Its parentage is unmistakable. It has all the marks such an offspring should have. All the facts Mr. HURD presents are viewed from the wrong side, and have the posterior aspect.

For instance, taking up the well-worn theme of the decline of American shipping, Mr. HURD finds it wholly due to a high Protective Tariff. Everybody else has perceived that the unwonted cheapness of capital in Europe, and its eagerness to find investment has led to its employment in shipping, while American capital can find much more remunerative employment elsewhere.

Still more startling are his revivals of the war-times estimates of the effects of Tariff upon the farming interest:

But little less disastrous are its effects upon agriculture. Protection increases the expenses of living 48 per cent. to the farmer. It increases the cost 40 per cent. of agricultural implements and most of the articles required in husbandry. It curtails his foreign market for the high tariffs on the continent of Europe and in Canada. Mexico and the South American States against our agricultural products are avowedly maintained because of our high tariff against them.

As three-fourths of the things that enter into a farmer's living are the produce of his acres, the Tariff can have no effect upon them. Three-quarters of the remainder are staple articles, almost as wholly unaffected by the Tariff.

The Tariffs in Europe are never the result of demands of competing manufacturers for retaliation against us, but are levied in response to the clamor of agriculturists who are suffering from our capacity for cheaper production. So the statement that our market abroad is curtailed by our Tariff is simply untrue.

Protection robs the farmer of the fruits of his toil by enhancing the cost of transportation.

The cost of transportation in this country is controlled by influences wholly foreign to Protection. But if it were otherwise, it would be an argument in favor of Protection, because nowhere in the world do agricultural products reach the seaboard as cheaply as in America. And the price in Liverpool, despite Mr. HURD's statement, approximates closer to that paid the American farmer who grows the grain, than that paid any other grain-grower in the world, outside of the immediate vicinity of the western coast of Europe.

We will reserve a closer analysis of Mr. HURD's extraordinary statements, for another time. We will notice now but one statement:

A leading English manufacturer said the other day that as an Englishman he did not desire America to adopt free-trade, for he was satisfied that it was protection, and protection alone, which disabled America from becoming a formidable competitor of Great Britain in the markets of the world.

Now there is no student of history, who does not know that England's position as a manufacturer for the world was built up by the most rigid protective system the world ever saw, and one too, which was not maintained simply for two or three score years—as ours—but has been in operation for centuries.

Hundreds of years ago men were hanged for smuggling unmanufactured wool out of the realm. Others were punished with nearly as great severity for wearing foreign cloths. Workers in lead and copper, and German miners were guarded like criminals to prevent them leaving the country.

Everybody in the land was compelled to eat fish on Wednesdays and one other day in the week that the fisheries might be built. So it ran through every trade or interest in the commonwealth, and these laws were enforced with merciless severity. It was only when England became the workshop and the counting room of the world and wanted to sell to all the rest that she modified her Tariff—she never abolished it—and began talking Free Trade to the rest of mankind.

GARFIELD'S MILITARY RECORD.

Those in the plot to defame GARFIELD's memory, speak with crocodile tears of "the attempt to exalt GARFIELD at the expense of his comrades." This is senseless bosh, and can only impose upon those who are hopelessly ignorant of the history of the war. There can be no mistake about GARFIELD's military position, except by those who want to be mistaken. He was what might be called the Chief Clerk of the Army of the Cumberland, and that was all that was ever claimed for him and could be claimed for him. After assuming this clerical position, he led no expeditions, fought no battles, commanded no men, unless possibly the headquarters guard. He simply attended to the duties of his position, and discharged those duties brilliantly well. But he was in no sense a competitor for the honors of those who did the fighting—who commanded regiments, brigades, divisions and corps in expeditions, or in battle, and consequently any honor given him for what he did cannot detract from the honors of anybody else, because he stood alone, having no co-partners in his peculiar line of duties. Gen. GARFIELD's military career was the smaller part of his public service.

There were scores of more distinguished military records, and anybody of ordinary intelligence knows this. There were many much more brilliant records made in the Army of the Cumberland, which everybody knows, also. Every Corps and Division Commander in that Army had at least as good a one as he. All that any one ever claimed for him was that he went into the service promptly at the breaking out of hostilities, and did whatever fell to his share during the two years he wore the uniform, with zeal and efficiency. He commanded a brigade with fine success in the Big Sandy Valley, whipt a superior force in a small battle, and made a splendid Chief of Staff, which, as we said before, was equivalent to the Chief Clerk of the Army of the Cumberland. He was a good soldier, but not a great one, though there is no telling what he would have become if he had remained in the army longer, and been given opportunities.

His military service was given prominence the same as his life on the farm and the canal-boat was made prominent, and as the career of many great men is carefully traced through the work-shop. It was to show the people the stamp of man he was, his earnestness, his loyal patriotism, his ability to deal with emergencies, and his high manliness. It was simply a magnificent prelude to his still more magnificent course as a statesman.

A BIG war in Europe would make lively times in trade this side of the water.

THE BLADE AND CONKLING.

ALEXANDRIA BAY,
JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.,
March 11, 1882.

To the Editor Toledo Blade:

Please stop sending your paper to me, you are welcome to my unexpired subscription. I do not care to read your paper after your unjust and indecent attack upon the character of Mr. Conkling. In that libel you seem to forget decency and truth; also history. You state that Pres. Arthur's predecessors selected persons with "extreme care" for the Supreme Bench. Now I ask you if ex-Pres. Hayes (the great Civil service Reformer who issued silly orders to officials forbidding them taking an active part in politics, at the same time permitting his friend, John Sherman, to use the patronage of the Government as it never was used before to promote his own selfish ends) displayed extreme care when he selected his brother-in-law, Stanley Mathews, a man whom nearly all the press of the country declared unfit. And, again, did Pres. Garfield display extreme care in selecting the same man after he had virtually been rejected by the United States Senate, or did Pres. Garfield simply appoint him to please ex-Pres. Hayes, and then crowd the Senate for confirmation with 100,000 offices to bestow, and only succeeded by a bare majority of one or two of the Senators voting, whereas Conkling was confirmed by a majority of 27, only four Republicans voting No. You, and such as you, are doing more to secure the election of a Democrat President in 1884 than the Democrats themselves. Your course in regard to Mr. Conkling is an unjust and injudicious display of malignant spirit of a low and vulgar mind, narrow as it is bigoted, yet in ordinary decency up the average of the *Toledo* Ohio politician, as they have appeared to the country during the past six years, and seem to have just ability enough to deceive, and just religion enough for a thin cloak which they think covers them. And in conclusion I have to say that the author of such an article I regard as one of the most depraved and shameless of human beings. DANIEL ROOT.

Mr. ROOT seems troubled in his alleged mind. The wholesome truths which the BLADE teaches operate upon him as a bland alterative medicine affects a disordered and vicious bodily system. They make him feel badly now, and all the manifestations are unpleasant, but he will be all the better for it in the end.

Mr. ROOT precipitates a real misfortune upon himself by refusing to read the BLADE any longer. He not only voluntarily exiles himself from the BLADE's virtuous and charmingly appreciative constituency of over half-a-million readers, but he cuts himself off from a bright, pure fountain of intelligence, which every week showers correct information, and high thoughts o'er a smiling land and reads its praises in a Nation's eyes. [Subscription price, $1.25 a year, invariably in advance.]

We pity the poor man's feelings when week after week shall roll by, bringing no welcome BLADE to his thirsting, pining family, who will gather around the evening lamp, and sadly, oh, so sadly, sing:

We still meet, but we still miss it,
Why is its coming longer stayed?
We still linger to peruse it,
Why comes it not, the dear old BLADE?

This is not taking into account, either, the beneficent effects its continual perusal would have upon himself, in imbuing him with sound political principles, and still more in correcting his literary style, which is even worse than his perverted ideas.

An answer to some of his letter is perhaps due, not so much to him as to others who may think like him.

In the first place whatever may have been Gen. STANLEY MATTHEWS's political shortcomings, he was one of the first *lawyers* of the Nation, and well prepared, by reason of habits of thought, education and professional career for the position given him.

In this respect he differs wholly from Mr. CONKLING, who has no natural or acquired fitness for the Supreme Bench. If services to the Republican party were allowed any weight in determining such an appointment, STANLEY MATTHEWS's claims were greater than Mr. CONKLING's. At the outbreak of the war STANLEY MATTHEWS left a lucrative practice and went into the army, where he did splendid service, while Mr. CONKLING selfishly staid at home, and labored only for his own personal advancement. In other ways STANLEY MATTHEWS did superb service for the party, and what reward came to him was accidental. Mr. CONKLING, on the other hand, never did anything for the party that would not benefit himself more than the party, and whenever it came to a choice between his interests and those of the party, the latter had to go to the wall.

But the crowning shame of CONKLING's appointment was that it was a prostitution of the august Supreme Court to the ignoble end of whitewashing a bankrupt and discarded politician, and setting him up in business again. No words are too strong to fitly characterize the iniquity of such a proceeding.

If Mr. ROOT's memory were not defective he would not have to be told that the vote for CONKLING's confirmation was precisely the same as that for STANLEY MATTHEWS.

Mr. ROOT makes a great show of sacrificing a part of his subscription. This is thoroughly Conkling-like. This sacrifice consists in but one number of the BLADE, as his subscription expires this week. We will send him this number, however, not only because we always fulfill our obligations to every one, but because we think he would like to see it. He will read the editorial page with interest.

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The thirty-seventh annual statement of the New York Life Insurance Company appears in this week's issue, and is worth careful examination by all interested in life insurance. The showing made by the company is entirely satisfactory to policy holders. Its cash assets at the close of the year were over $42,000,000. It issued during the year nearly 9,000 policies, and is in all respects as sound as it has ever been, which is to say it is entirely sound.

The New York Life has always been managed by men thoroughly versed in insurance. It has never indulged in any extravagance, either to get business or hold it, its object being to afford life insurance as cheaply as possible and make it safe beyond question. This it has always done. It has paid every just loss without quibble, evasion or delay, and has so hedged its business that failure to pay is an impossibility. Such of our reader who desire safe life-insurance as a provision for their families can do no better than to secure a policy in this old and entirely reliable Company.

THE Chinese Government wants to introduce the telegraph into that country and in order to persuade the people that it is a good thing a free use of the lines recently opened for business is to be permitted for a month. The world moves. Think of China which, a few short years ago, jealously shut out all foreigners and considered their improvements as inventions of the Evil One, now opening the doors to what will shake their ancient form of civilization to its very center.

absurd to wheeze with a cough Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar re. Pike's Toothache Drops bure in ute.

Acquitted of an Ugly Charge.

HINGTON, March 16.—The Post reference to the recent attack on ll: "The letter was a genuine tion of a genuine Republican who he Chicago Convention as a dele-ith Garfield, and voted for him in ovember following. In a number lern papers Mr. Chauncey I. Filley ged with the responsibility, but a f fairness impels us to relieve him from such an imputation. Mr. might have written the letter, and y would have done so if he had it of it. It was a Stalwart with a more common and familiar name. tter itself contained the statement e writer was a member of the Chi-Convention, and at no time voted or Garfield."

Henry's Carbolic Salve.

REST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, lcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Chilblains, Corns and all kinds of ptions, Freckles and Pimples. Get 'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all re counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

e Suffering in Mississippi.

HINGTON, March 17.—Register has received information from in Mississippi that although the ment is furnishing assistance as as possible it does not meet the The great difficulty is to obtain boats to explore interior counties people are entirely cut off by the Every day word is received of nal deaths from exposure and on.

a Irritated Throat, Cough or Cold,

's *Bronchial Troches*" are offered fullest confidence in their efficacy

NASBY

CKSON'S DAY.

ois Club of Chicago E-Some Distinguished Demo-A Letter from Usufructuary

o, March 15.—The Iroquois y gave a reception to a large distinguished Democrats from e City, by way of celebration of anniversary of Andrew Jack-day, and gave a banquet in the The club is a newly organized d this event is its first formal in-to the attention of the outside The speeches at the banquet, essarily tinged with political were in reality not politically t. During the evening tele-d letters were read from those are invited but not present. J. Tilden wrote a letter speaking on's work, and saying the Gov-can never be restored ex-n the inside and by the intelligent f the Executive. We must hope ice will in its own good time raise adapted and qualified for a wise of the great work, and that the ill put him in possession of an administration through which t noble mission can be accom-and the health and life of our po-stem be preserved and reinvigor-

hes were made by Hon. T. A. ks, Hon. Frank Hurd and others. asts of the evening were as fol-

Country"—Thomas A. Hendricks. ew Jackson"—William F. Vilas. ndivisible Union of Indestructi-les"—L. Q. C. Lamar. Reunited Country"—W. O. P. ridge. l Self-government" — Lyman

If for Revenue Only"—Frank H.

osition to Monopoly"—James R. e.

Democratic Press"—Henry Wat-

Monroe Doctrine"—W. J. Allen. Future of the Republic"—Rich-lerrick. President of the United States, orms Necessary to the Proper Ad-tion of the Office"—John C.

State of Illinois"—John D.

City of Chicago"—Carter H.

NTINGENT FUND.

erman Horrified, Amazed and ounded When Informed of regularities.

NGTON, March 16.—The report d to the Senate by Sen. Allison in f the Committee on Appropria-ting the results of their investi-f the contingent fund expendi-f the Executive Department is uminous. The report quotes ex-the testimony given by Sen. touching the employment of his individual business. Sen. testified he was annoyed a good tenants who rented houses tables from him coming Secretary's office to pay et repairs done, so he engaged o take charge of these buildings, e rent, attend to repairs, etc. ng the purchase of supplies from or the Sherman Campaign Com-en. Sherman testified he did not dams had ever furnished the Committee with anything what-1 May, 1881, when Pitney, evi-much excited and in distress, his house and told him about the nvestigation. This, the Senator is testimony, was the first inti ever had that any articles of any d by that Committee were paid the Government. "I was that such a thing could n spite of all checks and guards reasury, and was mortified be-pression that it had been done y to promote my political in-I then told him that no enemy s injure me, as he had done as a I demanded that Adams should efund the money to the Treasury. m, instead of coming to me, he o to a lawyer and should also go om and tell him frankly all about achers. I never heard of and eamed of the use of any public or public money in any way to political committee. I established mittee, in the first instance, to it from the Treasury Department."

OUSY AND MURDER

gia Man Who Kills His Aunt se She will not Marry Him.

TA, March 14.—Bert M. Stephen-found guilty at the term of the eville Superior Court for the of his aunt, Mrs. Clementina son, on August 10 last. The er is a steward in the Methodist and respected farmer. He had ed with his aunt for two years, ve to her, and wanted her to mar-but she refused. He then mar-had two children by his wife, e renewed his proposals, and the aunt to go away with him e his family. She refused again d him to leave her and never her again. Last Summer he met road alone, and told her he was o stop her going around over the before long, and she said that if she hoped to live to tell who did it. nversation took place a short time the murder, and she was then en-in preparations for her marriage Mr. Hiram Young, which was to ken place a few days after she was It is charged that criminal rela-isted between the nephew and and jealousy overcoming the man him commit the murder. The lived to identify him as having r, though the statement is discred-friends of the nephew. From the anding of the parties in the com-, singular interest is attached to oceedings.

RECENT LITERATURE.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

The number for April is an unusually attractive one. The editor, Rev. Dr. Talmage continues his interesting papers, "People I Have Met;" he also describes "What I Saw of Mormonism," and in the "Home Pulpit" is a Sermon by him on the subject "Longevity." There are admirable articles, finely illustrated, entitled "A Missionary Explorer" (David Livingstone), "Reminiscences of an Old New Yorker," "A Journey to the Oldest City in the World," "The Recent Canonization of Saints at Rome," etc., etc. In the department of fiction "Prudence Winterburn" and "Margaret's Enemy" are continued; a new serial by George MacDonald, LL.D., "Weighed and Wanting," is commenced, and there are short stories, sketches and essays by distinguished writers. The poems possess great merit, and several are beautifully illustrated. There are besides, those interesting features, "Editorial Comments," "Religious Facts and Fancies," "The Collection Basket," "Obituary Notices," etc., etc., so that as regards the variety and excellence of the contents the *Sunday Magazine* may challenge comparison with the best of its contemporaries. The price of a single number is 25 cents, the annual subscription, $3, postpaid. Address, Frank Leslie, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York City.

WESTWARD HO! Or the Adventures of Sir [illegible]. POOR MASON is being made to realize the unpleasant difference between a small offender and a great one. GUITEAU has lived like a pampered aristocrat since the 2d of last July, with a daily throng of visitors waiting upon him as at the levee of some great man. High officials, members of the Legislature and hundreds of beautiful women of fashion have sought and obtained admission to his cell, solicited his autographs and bought his photographs. There are not a few men who would be willing to give their lives for 11 months of such lionizing. Sergt. MASON, on the other hand, who committed a fault that no one can condemn very harshly, is treated like a vile felon, and sentenced at last to a punishment which he doubtless considers worse than death. Things seem terribly out of joint.

DANA, CONKLING, Mrs. SPRAGUE, and perhaps some others, are trying to unload their share of the publication of the Garfield-Chase letter by having it all assumed by the narrow shoulders of a fellow named SCHUCKERS, who was a lackey of some kind of the late Chief Justice CHASE. He calls himself "CHASE's Private Secretary," with the natural fondness of underlings to give themselves big titles. A Chief Justice has no private secretary, and does not get salary enough to hire one out of his own pocket and pay him more than a footman's wages.

OAKES AMES did a good thing for the youngsters of North Easton, Mass., where he left a bequest of $50,000 for their benefit. It places in every family of school children there a copy of a children's magazine of some kind. From the same fund weekly scientific and descriptive lectures are given. The youth of no part of the country have educational advantages superior to those of this little place, for beside this fund is another from OLIVER AMES for the same purpose. Such bequests are worth making, for the good they do is of no doubtful character.

ACCORDING to the report of a Mechanical Engineer recently arrived from Aspinwall, the De Lesseps Canal across the Isthmus of Panama is not in a very promising condition, so far as its early completion is concerned. Millions of dollars has already been spent and there is little to show for it. The management is exceedingly bad, the country unhealthy, and no adequate arrangements have been made to take care of the sick. The outlook judging from these representations is exceedingly gloomy.

NEXT May the matter of a re-union of the Methodist Church South with that North, will be discussed at the General Conference of the former. The great question of slavery which was the original cause of division, no longer exists, so that it would appear as if they might very easily be brought together, but there are still sectional differences that may make themselves heard.

■THE New York correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says that the fellow who walks along the street with a cane or umbrella sticking out behind under his arm always strikes him as just the right sort of fellow to be knocked down and dragged through the mud for a block or two,

COSTA RICA, the scene of the recent terrible devastation by an earthquake, is the most southern of the Republics of Central America. It is about half as large as the State of New York, with a population of 167,000 persons.

THE reign of terror continues in Ireland, and neither soldiers, magistrates or police have any effect to put an end to it. The warnings against paying rent continue to be given and if disobeyed, terrible consequences follow.

IF, as Mr. HURD says, the position of the laboring classes in England is better than in the United States, why can the British Government get a better class of men for the army at $7.50 a month than we can at $15?

SEN. HILL, of Georgia, it is said, has no hope of getting well. He said that he is simply waiting for the end. Cancer is hereditary in the family, and he had already lost a sister and a brother from the same disease.

GEN. SKOBELOFF thinks that a great war is inevitable if the Austrians go on oppressing the Slavs in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is about time to have some of the surplus population in Europe killed off.

HAZAEL, the winner of the New York pedestrian match, has shown that a man can walk farther in six days than a horse can. But then the Western Armies proved that very clearly years ago.

THE Legislature of Ohio asks MASON's pardon and his restoration to his rank in the Army. Better put him on the Retired List with full pay and allowances.

THE emigrants passing through St. Paul on their way West average 1,000 a day.

CHOICE FICTION.

We are closing out our stock of miscellaneous books very fast, and owing to other projects in view will not replenish. We have on hand about 1,000 volumes of nice new choice works of fiction, the regular retail prices of which are $1.75 to $2.00. We will mail them postpaid at 50 cents each, the title to be selected by us. Those wishing a variety will do well to remit $1.00 to $5.00, and let us send a number of volumes. Such an opportunity will not occur again.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The boiler exploded in a shoe factory at Lynn, Mass., and a portion of the boiler, weighing a ton, was thrown a quarter of a mile, demolishing a house. Four men at work in the factory were killed.——Miss Armaido, in the bicycle contest against time at St. Louis, completed her task with an excess of 17½ miles. Score for the six days 617½ miles.——A National Prohibition Convention will meet in Chicago, August 30.——Judge Blatchford has notified the President that he will accept the Associate Justiceship. His nomination has been favorably reported to the Senate.——A respite of 60 days has been granted Neal and Craft, the Kentucky murderers.——Several indictments have been found against the officers of the Labor Union at Omaha.——There was a lockout in the Pacific mills at Lawrence, Mass., Monday, and over 3,000 persons are out of employment.——The Senate has passed—41 to 15—an amendment to the Postoffice appropriation bill substantially restoring the franking privilege.——The smallpox is raging in South Bethlehem, Pa., and 85 houses have been quarantined.——There were 178 failures for the week ending Friday.——The Cincinnati Price Current has reports from the wheat growing regions of the West, and says the chances are good for a larger crop than in 1880.——Fred. W. Newburgh, the Ohio forger, has been sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.——Henry Covey, aged 63, supposed to be poor, died last week in Eaton Rapids, Mich., and $10,000 were found in his trunk.——The efforts of the Evangelist Harrison in Cincin

Correspondence.

NEW YORK LETTER.

St. Patrick—Bragging of His Pile—The Morey Letter and the Memory of Garfield—Ethereal Mildness—Monstrous Mails—The Grasping Receivers—Civil Service Curiosities—No Earthquake Snaps.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

NEW YORK, March 18, 1882

Three things made St. Patrick's Day memorable in this city. First—There was no storm; Old Probabilities had made a mistake, for the day before was snowy and slushy, and in all respects uncomfortable. Second—There was no fight; the police records show uncommon quiet. Third—The candidates have done excellent." He couldn't do it, and the Board would have been bound to report that Cornelius Vanderbilt had not the business capacity to be a store keeper in the custom house. Here is another conundrum that the victim is expected to solve at a moment's notice: The ownership of a vessel was divided as follows: A owned three-thirty seconds; B owned seven-eighths as much as A; C owned four times as much as B; D owned one-sixth as much as C, and E owned the remainder. What was each man's share? And so they go one; "great fleas have little fleas to bite 'em, and little fleas have lesser fleas, *ad infinitum*." If the forces already in Government service were put to such an examination not one in 20 could keep his place. And yet the greater portion are efficient officers, who never make business mistakes.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

The other day an experiment in blasting was tried in the railroad tunnel at Weehawken, when nearly half a ton of explosive compound was set off simultaneously in 15 charges. People came in thousands to witness what they supposed would be a good sized earthquake, but were disgusted to find no quake at all—only a low, rumbling noise, and a big column of smoke, which reminds me of the blowing up of the Hell Gate rocks six or eight years ago by Gen. Newton. There was so much apprehension among the people of Astoria, a quarter of a mile off, that some families actually moved away. There were 200,000 people along the shores and in boats to see the sight. The tremendous blast was fired, there was no noise, no quaking of the ground, but only a huge mass of water and mud thrown up, perhaps 100 feet, and a puff of smoke. *Mem.*—If you wish to enjoy a real earthquake, go where nature makes them—say Costa Rica.

SNAPS.

The Press Club propose to put up a building of their own. It is a foolish idea, of course, for no Press Club ever lasted, nor ever will last, long enough to get under a roof of their own. I have assisted at the birth and death of half a dozen such organizations, and (was it because I assisted?) they were "too great, too bountiful to last." Our present club is said to have gained about $1,000 from the concert of Tuesday night.

Here is a strange meeting. On Thursday night Mary O'Brien, a tramp, age 40, was locked up in a Brooklyn station house for being drunk. An hour later Edward O'Brien, also a tramp, was taken in as a lodger, got into a fight, and was put into a cell for too free use of his fists. In Court next morning the two O'Briens met, and recognized each other as husband and wife. They had not met before in 15 years, nor was either aware of the existence of the other.

Ex-Gov. Edwin D. Morgan has given $100,000 to build a dormitory for Williams' College. Doubtless it is more blessed to give than to receive; but if the spare question were put to—well, almost any man—would you rather receive than give $100,000? I think the blessed part would have precious little weight.

Don't you believe it. We are told that by and by we shall have a cab system here that will be ahead of any of the big towns of effete aristocracy. We are promised cabs to order, at cheap rates, to go at one customer's order and not to wait or look for another passenger. Half a dozen such projects have gone down within a score of years, and this will probably add one to the list.

A prosecution for blasphemy in Jersey is a novelty. The complainant is a German Roman Catholic, and the defendant a Gerihan Jew. The charge is that the defendant used horrible language in reference to the Savior, and he gave bail for trial. As such prosecutions are rare, perhaps your readers might like to see the law under which they are possible:

If any person shall wilfully blaspheme the holy name of God by denying, cursing or contumeliously reproaching His being or providence, or by cursing or contumeliously reproaching Jesus Christ or the Holy Ghost, or the Trinity, or the religion or the holy word of God (that is, the canonical scriptures contained in the books of the Old and New Testament) or by profane scoffing or at exposing them or any of them to contempt or ridicule, then every person so offending shall on conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding $200 or imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding 12 months, or both. ZENO.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

The Bill to Crush Out Polygamy—The Post on Garfield—Bisbee Against Finley—Mason's Case—Reducing Taxes—Indian Citizenship—Arthur's Appointments—Flood Sufferers—Lord Mortimer—Chinese Bill—Soldier's Home.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1882.

Mr. Edmund's bill for the suppression of polygamy will be a law before this reaches you. Its passage through the House, just as it came from the Senate, has already been chronicled by the BLADE, and there is nothing in it to invite the Presidential veto. For some unexplained reason the Democrats took a prodigious prejudice against the bill, and made loud demands for an opportunity to debate it and make amendments. When the Committe reported it a motion was made to take the previous question on it and put it through at once; but the Democrats set up a howl of "gag law" and filibustered so successfully as to put a stop to all business. But, in order to keep the bill before the House no adjournment was had on Monday but a recess was taken till Tuesday.

When the House came on Tuesday the Democrats renewed their tactics and declared that the bill should never be passed if opportunity was not given for amendments. Finally Mr. Burroughs, of Michigan, got the floor and made a square acknowledgement that the Republican side was wrong. He said that he had always complained of the Democrats when they, being in the majority, had pursued a similar course, and he thought it only fair that their side should be heard. This led to a compromise, when it appeared that the Democrats had no important amendments to offer, and were not, in fact, to any large extent, opposed to the bill. It passed finally by a vote of 130 to 42. Among the Ohio Bourbons who voted against it was Atherton, from the Licking District, and Converse, of the Columbus District. Besides these there were only two other Northern votes.

The bill vacates all the offices in the Territory of Utah, and puts the government in the hands of Commissioners to be appointed by the President, who are to order new elections and to see to it that no polygamous person votes. It also makes polygamous practices in the future criminal, and fixes a penalty on them of a fine of $300 and imprisonment for six months. It also makes polygamists ineligible to office and deprives them of suffrage, not only in Utah but in all other Territories or places without the jurisdiction of the United States.

When this bill was first talked about it was said that other people were guilty of bad practices besides Mormons and that certain members of Congress would be arraigned befor the public if they dared to interfere with the usages of the Mormons. But the tenor of the discussion put a speedy end to these threats. It was shown that evil practices, conducted in private and against the moral sense of society, were very different from open and boastful proclamations of usages. Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin, met this point very successfully. He said: Mormonism robbed vice of its hideousness. It demanded the sanction of the civil law and professed to have the divine approval. A secret vice, however prevalent and deplorable, could never be a justification for a flagrant and open violation of public morals and public laws. Here was a crime that destroyed the family, and loosened the foundations of civil government that made proselytes in open day and that carried on its corruptions under the professed sanctions of God. The suppression of such a system was a matter of National interest and should not be delayed.

The Washington Post has flown to the discussions that have arisen over the Garfield letter to print a very bitter attack on the career of the late President in which he is charged with being "treacherous, cowardly and hypocritical." The *Post* declares that the article was written by a member of the Republican National Convention; but as it refuses to furnish the name of the writer it is generally regarded as a Bourbon sequence to the Morey letter.

No vote as yet on any of the stolen seats; but it is something to know that the Committee on Elections have agreed on reports in several cases. Among them is that of Bisbee against Finley in the Second District of Florida. Plucky Bisbee has had more than the ordinary experience of Democratic justice. This is the third time that he has been cheated and juggled out of his seat. In 1876 he was declared elected, and obtained a certificate from the Governor, but was ousted after he took his seat by a Democratic Congress. In 1878 he was again elected, but the certificate was given to Hale, his opponent, who secured it by a series of outrages and barefaced frauds. Bisbee contested, and was successful, although the House and the committee were both Democratic. In 1880 he was again elected, but a Democratic Governor found an excuse for refusing to give him the certificate, and he was obliged to contest in order to secure his seat. This he has done, it seems, successfully. It is to be hoped that he will not be kept any longer out of his rightful place.

The bill for a Commission to examine into the liquor traffic finally passed the Senate by a vote of 34 to 14. There is strength enough in the House to pass it if it can be brought to a vote.

The verdict in the case of Sergt. Mason is generally regarded as unwarrantably harsh and severe, and will probably never be carried into effect. He may be pardoned by the President, or Congress may interfere to stay the sentence.

The Committee of the House on Ways and Means having resolved on a reduction of the taxes, cutting down whisky from 90 cents per gallon to 30 cents per gallon; tobacco from 19 to 10 cents; cigars from $8 per thousand to $4 per thousand; beer from $1 per barrel to 60 cents, etc., etc., the Republicans held a caucus and after free and full discussion resolved that such a course would be unwise. The reduction will therefore not be made.

In the Senate the Committee on Indian Affairs have reported a bill for the granting of farms to the Indians and bringing them under the laws as other citizens. This matter has been urged so often and so long that faith in regard to its ultimate passage is very weak. A hundred years of mistakes and abuses do not seem to be sufficient to compel a resort to Indian citizenship.

The great newspapers which are bending their efforts to traduce the President cannot be said to be greatly successful. His appointees seem to be universally regarded as the right man in the right place, and out of the three nominations which he has now made neither can be classed as ordinary. There may be political objections to Conkling and Edmunds but of their ability no doubt is expressed. One of our papers says "that Conkling could be endured but Edmunds was insufferable." He was represented as only a party hack, which shows how much weight is to be attached to political fault finders. But in the case of Judge Blatchford the President seems to have satisfied even the politicians, and the only objection brought against him is his age, which is past 70.

The country will be glad to see that Congress has been brought to aid the houseless and starving multitudes struggling with the great flood that fills the Mississippi Valley for a thousand miles of length and a width in some places of 40 miles. Every effort is made to rescue and relieve the sufferers, and a second appropriation of $100,000 is now passing through Congress.

The sudden death of Lord Mortimer, an attache of the British Legation, awakens much interest. It is a sad thing to die thus away from home and friends. He was buried in the beautiful cemetery at Georgetown.

The Chinese bill is before the House where there is strength enough to pass it, but it may undergo some amendments and have to go back to the Senate.

Your friend, Gen. Sturgis, appears to be disturbing unpleasant smells at the Soldiers Home. He complains that the flower garden is run for the benefit of the commission, that milk and vegetables from the Home are served at the houses of the Commissioners, etc., etc. The beautiful grounds of the Home are used by the public, but have been bought and kept in order with the money of the Home, $225,000 was spent in adding the Corcoran farm, $50,000 in making the wall, $120,000 on roads, $37,000 on the library and $23,000 on the lake, etc.

The scene in the House on Wednesday gets so fully reported as to make a repetition unnecessary. The Speaker came out of it without material injury, but would have gained by greater deliberation.

BUCKEYE.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

The Boston Art Club—The Adams Collection of Paintings and Statuary—Openings of Spring Costumes—For Misses—For Boys—Varieties, Etc.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

BOSTON, March 18, 1882.

The Boston Art Club closed on Saturday night last its first exhibition in its new house on the Back Bay. The house built expressly for the Club is perfect in all its appointments satisfying alike its many members and the 45,000 visitors who attended the exhibition. The "Ladies' Night" was a perfect success and brilliant to the extreme; the house was thronged by gentlemen and ladies well-known in the circles of literature, science, art and fashion. In every way was the exhibition a complete success and the members of the Club have a right to feel proud of their first entertainment in their new home.

THE ADAMS COLLECTION.

The elegant collection of paintings and statuary of the late Alvin Adams, founder of the Adams' Express Company, were sold this week. There were over 100 paintings by foreign and American artists, which drew daily for several days previous to the sale a large number of visitors. It was undoubtedly the finest collection ever offered for sale in this City. The attendance was so large that the auctioneers were obliged to transfer the sale from their spacious rooms to the Tremont Temple, where at least 2,000 people were present, drawn either by curiosity or a desire to purchase one or more of the gems offered. I give herein the prices at which some of the pictures were sold: "Lady and Maid," by Von Hamel, $135; "Lake and Mountain Scenery," by Sontag, $250; "Moonlight," by Cassilear, $200; "Niagara," by Paul Weber, $150; "Girls and Ducks," by Von Seben, $140; "What is the Time" by Fritz Sonderland, $165; "Fish," by Rudolf, $200; "Sold Out," by Henriette Ronner, $150; "At the Duck Pond," by Rumpft, $120; "Hamburg Grapes," by H. C. Pratt, $40; "Venice," by George L. Bunn, $725; "Winter," by Jacobsen, $350; "Words of Comfort," by Meyer Von Bremen, $3,000; "Yosemite Valley," by Thomas Hill, $455; "Landscape," by Schenck, $1,375; "Off to the Rescue," by De Haas, $1,525; "In the Nursery," by Boutibume, $510; "Landscape in Northampton," by Albert F. Bellows, $305; "Off to the War," by Jamin, $760; "The Wounded Charger," by Camphausen, $800; "The Lorelei," by Bewer, $1,125; "Lake Lucerne Tell's Chapel" by Paul Weber, $115; "Isabella, Infante D'Espagne, Visante La Bourse D'Armen, in 1500," by Schefferle, $220; "Fagot Gatherers," by Von Severn, $220; "The Mother's Joy," by Calisch, $650; "The Book of Peace," by Meyer Von Bremen, $1,550; "Fisherman's Cottage," by George L. Bunn, $355; "Landscape, with Shepherd Dog," by Verboeckhoven, $2,650; "Among the Sierras," by Albert Bierstadt, $1,450; "Lake Lucerne," by Bierstadt, $1,075; a "Winter Scene," by Schreyer, $5,700; "A Goat and Figure" pictures, $3,600; "Cattle," by DeHaas, $1,600; "Flowers," by Roble, $1,200; "Happy Dreams," sleeping child, by Meyer Von Bremen, $1,410; "Bothered with the Change," by Nicol, $1,030; "Morning," by Boldini, $5,000; "Toilet," by Baugniet, $900; "Castinet Player," by Bernet Lecompte, $1,500; "Tissot's Studio," by Tissot, $1,210.

The statuary brought the following prices: "Hagar and Ishmael, by Cavaya va, $1,000; "Young Bacchus," by Lombardi, $600; "Susannah," by Lombardi, $580; "Hunter," in bronze, by Woogel, $550; "Greek Slave," by Panus, $545; "Indian Girl," by Stevenson, $75.

OPENING OF SPRING COSTUMES.

One of our houses made to-day one of the finest displays ever made in this City, a complete and satisfactory description of which would be beyond my power to give. I will attempt, however, to describe a few of the more striking costumes.

A black Moscovite silk was trimmed with terra cotta shade of satin merveilleux with medallions of raised plush and fringe to match; a robin's eggs blue silk made with a train had flounces of embroidery resembling lace with lace to match was cut short over the hips and finished with triple side pleating. A Marie Babette Metternich green skirt had soft drapings of pale pearl color thibet. Louis XV coat ornamented with gilt. An Indian maize Sultan, an underskirt of moire garnet and appliqué velvet with steel ornaments. A French Bastiele trimmed with garnet velvet and embroidery waist covered with Garrick velveteen. A bronze costume consisted of an overdress of woolen with underskirt of soleil in contrast; the basque was trimmed with illuminated braid. The underskirt of a black watered silk and velvet costume had kilt plaiting at the bottom of watered silk alternating with velvet; the overdress a polonaise of velvet, with a draping at the back of watered silk was trimmed with jet trimming. A dress of old gold colored nun's cloth, had flounces of Spanish lace, a tunic and overdress of satin brocade, with lace trimmings. A cream-colored crepe was trimmed with broad embroidered bands finished with lace. A white brocaded satin had a long trained skirt trimmed around the bottom with a full ruching; the skirt was trimmed across the front with a with a wide scarf of lace carried to the back and finished with a large cluster of flounces, the pointed waist was cut low and laced behind.

FOR MISSES.

The favorite material for durable dresses for misses is blue, green, garnet and gray flannel. The Princess form is the most fashionable. Other materials as cashmere, satin and surah show a great deal of shirring as shirred vests, yokes and the apron draperies. A pretty dress for a miss is of cashmere, a skirt of the new carnation red finished at the edge with a box plaiting, an over-dress of a pretty shade of drab with facings and pipings of the red cut quite long, looped high at the sides. The basque cut printed quite short on the hips, and faced with the red, or with a shirred front of the red. A pretty dress for a girl of six is of garnet cashmere, with a blue waist. Below the waist at the top of the skirt is a shirring nearly three inches in depth; the cashmere is then laid in box pleats, extending to the bottom of the skirt. For outside wear the Mother Hubbard appears in all sizes. The Havelock is as fashionable as during the past season. Mixed materials will be much used, but light cloakings are found in all colors.

SPRING CASHMERES.

The Spring cashmeres for the street are usually made complete, so that outside wraps are not needed except for stormy weather. Capes made of the dress material reaching nearly to the waist with pelevine ends or with the ends cut to a sharp point will be worn in the street. With soft materials the pointed ends are carelessly tied in one loop. Close-fitting jackets are worn with short skirts covered with deep box plaits.

Dark or invisible green which was so favorably received the past season, is to be a prevailing color this Spring. It is suited to all complexions and is worn by both old and young. It is found in plain fabrics as well as in other goods.

Mantles formed entirely of lace will be worn this Summer; these will not be made of the piece lace but of rows one above the other of box plaited lace three or four inches in width. Some of these will be made quite long with sleeves resembling some of the cloaks worn during the Winter, others reaching to the hips with pelerine ends. They will be fastened at the neck and waist by bows and long ends of satin ribbon.

PROTECTION OF WOOLEN GARMENTS.

Tar paper that can be bought in sheets at the druggist's, will, it is claimed, keep woolen clothing and furs entirely free from moths. A dozen large sheets can be bought for 50 cents. The woolen articles should be thoroughly examined and every little spot of grease wiped carefully with diluted ammonia; the articles should then be well brushed, and if there are any suspicious looking white spots they should be pressed over a damp cloth with a hot iron. The paper will not injure the finest white woolen. Great care should be taken after the articles are folded in the paper to see that the edges of the paper are properly secured

VELVET.

It is said that the whole secret of brushing velvet lies in handling or managing the brush. A hat brush has the bristles elastic, and which will return immediately to their place after being pushed aside for using should be used. The direction to be observed is this given: Hold the brush firmly in the palm of the hand in the direction of the arm, with the bristles downward and pressing them first gently into the substance of the velvet, then twist around the arm, hand and brush, altogether as on an axis, without moving them forward or backward. The foreign matters will thus be drawn up and flirted out of the flock without injury to the substance of the velvet. By this means the velvet will be improved and will last for years. RHODY.

A "COW COUNTY."

Something About Moody County, Dak.

FLANDREAN, Moody Co., D.T., March 13.

Editor Toledo Blade:

Moody County is in South-east Dakota, in the heart of what is known the Big Sioux Valley, and is one of those known as "Cow Counties," and we are more than proud of the appellation, for it speaks whole volumes for us as a money making County. It indicates too that our County is splendidly adapted to diversified farming—the great source of wealth to the farmer. But whilst we have all the facilities for a stock county, water, hay, etc., yet wheat does well, corn especially so. In this County last year corn went from 40 to 75 bushels to the acre. The County is gently rolling. The Big Sioux River cuts the County in two, and in the valley along this river wild hay grows super-abundant.

There are 2,160 quarter sections of land in the County. Every 16th and 36th section are school lands, which will come into market as soon as we become a State. There are no Government lands in the County. Land can be had for from $400 to $800 per quarter. A large breadth of flax will be sown this coming season.

Flandrean, the County Seat, is a most beautiful Village of some 1,000 inhabitants, situate on the Big Sioux River. We are on the Southern Minnesota branch of the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, within 650 miles of Chicago.

We have a good graded school, three churches, and another one will be put up this Summer. There will also be a number of public buildings erected.

We have an abundance of good pure water in the Village.

Village lots either for business or private dwellings can be bought at most reasonable rates.

We need men of enterprise and capital to come into our midst. We need a good creamery, and every inducement will be held out to parties starting one. We need, too, a factory for the manufacture of flax fiber. It would be a most profitable investment, and would be most gladly welcomed by the farmers.

Any inquiries as to the country will be gladly answered by F. W. Pettigrew, Clerk of the Court, or the subscriber,

WYLIE WINTER.

An Old Soldier Speaks.

To the Editor of the Blade.

Having been a reader of your paper for some time, and an admirer of your views on the political topics of the day, I embrace this opportunity of expressing my views of some acts that have taken place lately in Washington, D. C. I would not thus ask to occupy a small space in your columns, were it not for the fact that I was a soldier in the late civil war, and am ever ready to raise my voice against any insult or injustice being done him who risked his life and endured four years of hardships that his country might withstand the shock of treason. Therefore, I look upon the effort to restore Fitz-John Porter to his former rank in the army, and back pay, since the finding of the court-martial in 1862, as a gross outrage and direct insult to every surviving soldier, to the widows and orphans of every one that consecrated his life upon the altar of his country in defending that country's rights; to every one who believed that the South was wrong and the North right in 1861, and finally, to every one who is a lover of truth and justice, and believes they should triumph over error and wrong. It is a stain, a stigma and a foul blot upon the fair escutcheon of our country, an insult to the memory of those two martyrs to the cause of human liberty, and equal justice to all—Lincoln and Garfield. To those who are endeavoring to bring this about, must attach the same odium and execrations that will inevitably descend upon them from an indignant and outraged people.

Grant has been petted and toasted so much that he imagines he is a kind of demigod, and that a generous people who have made him what he is, must come and go at the wave of his "potential" hand. This savors rather much of imperialism to suit the tastes of the free American people, and will not be tolerated; he has after the lapse of 19 or 20 years very suddenly discovered that a gross injustice was done Porter and recommends that the case be reopened again so that this much abused West Pointer may have justice done him; like Don Quixote he is now going out redressing grievances, and that his Sancho Panza (Conkling) may have the government of an island since he has been disinherited in New York. It is to be hoped that Porter will have justice done him, and if he does, his back pay would do him no good. There is too much West Pointism in all army affairs. It was manifested all through the late war, meritorious conduct was always subordinate to it in promotion; it was West Point jealousy and Rebel sympathy that was the cause of Gen. Pope's defeat in 1862, as good and brave an officer as ever drew a sword in defense of his country. There were a number of officers in the army at that time that would have accomplished as much as Grant had they been given the same opportunity. Where is the egregious blunder he committed than that at Shiloh! Yet West Point must be recognized; hence this attempt to reinstate Porter. G. W. S.

Ankeny, March 6, 1882.

Grant's Pension.

To the Editor of the Blade:

Sir—I have been watching with much interest the proceedings of Congress, and I cannot help giving you an old soldier's opinion of some of the doings of Congress. I have reference to the act of putting Grant on the Retired List and the placing of Fitz-John Porter upon the roll of the Army, with back pay from time of cashiering. I think it is well for both of them that the people could not be voiced in the matter. I am a Republican and soldiered through the war, and saw perhaps as hard times as any of the soldiers, and like thousands of others came home much the worse for wear. But of that I do not complain. But when some poor fellow asks for a pension, which usually at the highest, amounts to $100 per annum, and sometimes as low as $25, it must go through a process of law which takes sometimes years to terminate before the sum is dealt out begradgingly to the pensioner, and pension fraud cried in your ears, as if you were partaker. But the present Congress can deal out to Gen. G. a General's pay of $13,500 per annum, without the least hesitation—a man who has been raised from penury to wealth by the Government and the free gifts of the people. We are and should be a grateful people. We have done more for him than any other man in the United States. He has received the highest honors that could be bestowed on an American citizen. Why not stop there? He has done no more for his country than thousands of us have. He saw less hardships and received better remuneration. Why should he and his children and children's children be enriched by the Government more than other descendants that gave health and lives for the same cause. I have talked very plainly but I have expressed the views of most of the soldiers in this section, and I think it time for us to use plain language. I would like to say more but fear you will think this too long already. W. D. PRATT,

Late of Co. E, 57th Ills. Vet. Vols.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

In seasickness is of great value. Its action on the nerves of the disturbed stomach is soothing and effective.

The bill passed the Iowa Legislature to submit to the people prohibitory amendments to the Constitution on June 27.

The advertisement of Daniel F. Beatty is conspicuous in our issue of this week. Mr. Beatty's organ factory has been rebuilt in a remarkable short space of time, and a large force are working double hours to fill back orders accumulated since the fire.

AN ONLY DAUGHTER CURED OF CONSUMPTION

When death was hourly expected, all ruffedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of CONSUMPTION. His child is now in this country enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that CONSUMPTION can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives this Recipe free, only asking two three-cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb also cures nightsweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race street, Philadelphia, naming this paper.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

New York Life Insurance Co.,

OFFICE, Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY.

JANUARY 1, 1882.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, January 1, 1881.....$41,344,120.85

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Premiums	$8,438,681 07	
Less deferred premiums Jan. 1, 1881	387,972 13	$8,050,711 94
Interest and rents, (including realized gains on real estate sold)	2,792,821 70	
Less interest accrued Jan. 1, 1881	357,167 37	2,435,654 33 — $10,486,366 27
		$51,827,487.12

DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.

Losses by death, including Reversionary additions to same		$4,013,808 82
Endowments matured and discounted, including Reversionary additions to same		554,994 95
Annuities, dividends, and returned premiums on cancelled policies		2,513,091 24
Total Paid Policy holders	$7,081,830 02	
Taxes and re-insurances		224,772 24
Commissions, brokerages, agency expenses and physicians' fees		1,001,027 59
Office and law expenses, salaries, advertising, printing, &c.		379,860 21 — $6,697,480 2
		$45,130,006.86

ASSETS.

Cash in bank, on hand, and in transit (since received)		$ 1,271,766 41
Invested in United States, New York City and other stocks (market value, $19,515,300 20)		17,216,578 42
Real estate		4,486,500 62
Bonds and mortgages, first lien on real estate, (buildings thereon insured for $16,940,000 00 and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security)		18,215,080 70
Temporary loans, (secured by stocks, market value, $2,883,577 50)		2,376,000 00
*Loans on existing policies, (the reserve held by the Company on these policies amounts to $2,879,000)		545,227 34
*Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1882		452,161 00
*Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection (estimated reserve on these policies $300,000, included in liabilities)		227,032 97
Agents' balances		48,078 57
Accrued interest on investments Jan. 1, 1882		391,354 80 — $41,413,906 35
Excess of market value of securities over cost		$5,048,774 75

A detailed schedule of these items will accompany the usual annual report filed with the Insurance Department of the State of New York.

CASH ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1882.....$47,228,781.64

Appropriated as follows:

Adjusted losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1882	$	361,544 70
Reported losses, awaiting proof, &c		187,139 98
Matured endowments, due and unpaid, (claims not presented)		50,252 07
Annuities, due and unpaid (uncalled for)		2,965 35
Reserved for re-insurance on existing policies; participating insurance at 4 per cents. Carlisle net premium; non-participating at 5 per cent. Carlisle net premium		39,716,408 64
Reserved for contingent liabilities to Tontine Dividend Fund, over and above a 4 per cent. reserve on existing policies of that class		2,054,244 03
Reserved for premiums paid in advance		38,889 67
		$42,401,745.03
Divisible Surplus at 4 per cent		4,827,036.61
Estimated Surplus by the New York State Standard at 4½ per cent., over		10,000,000.00

From the undivided surplus of $4,827,036 the Board of Trustees has declared a Reversionary dividend to participating policies in proportion to their contribution to surplus, available on settlement of next annual premium.

During the year 9,941 policies have been issued, insuring $32,374,281.

Number of Policies in Force,	Jan. 1, 1878, 45,605. Jan. 1, 1879, 45,005. Jan. 1, 1880, 45,706. Jan. 1, 1881, 48,548. Jan. 1, 1882, 53,927.	Amount at Risk,	Jan. 1, 1878, $147,901,887. Jan. 1, 1879, 135,252,144. Jan. 1, 1880, 141,417,763. Jan. 1, 1881, 135,329,915. Jan. 1, 1882, 151,750,824.		
Death-claims paid.	(1877, $1,638,188. 1878, 1,687,676. 1879, 1,569,854. 1880, 1,731,731. 1881, 2,013,233.	Income from Interest,	(1877, $1,867,457. 1878, 1,948,665. 1879, 2,035,650. 1880, 2,317,889. 1881, 2,432,654.	Divisible Surplus at 4 per cent.	(Jan. 1, 1878, $2,664,144. Jan. 1, 1879, 2,811,486. Jan. 1, 1880, 3,120,371. Jan. 1, 1881, 4,295,066. Jan. 1, 1882, 4,827,036.

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	DAVID DOWS,	CHAS. WRIGHT, M. D.,
WM. H. APPLETON,	GEORGE A. OSGOOD,	EDWARD MARTIN,
WILLIAM BARTON,	HENRY BOWERS,	JOHN MAIRS,
WILLIAM A. BOOTH,	LOUIS L. WIRE,	HENRY TUCK, M. D.,
H. B. CLAFLIN,	ROBERT B. COLLINS,	ALEX. STUDWELL,
JOHN M. FURMAN,	S. S. FISHER,	R. SUYDAM GRANT.
	WILLIAM H. BEERS.	

THEODORE M. PANTA, Cashier. **MORRIS FRANKLIN,** President.

D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies. **WILLIAM H. BEERS,** Vice-President and Actuary.

CHAS. WRIGHT, M. D., HENRY TUCK, M. D., Medical Examiners.

GEORGE W. PERKINS, Manager,
171 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

DICK'S RECITATIONS-----No. 14,

Containing everything that is Fresh and Popular, including CHARACTER SKETCHES, DIALECT PIECES, HUMOROUS, SENTIMENTAL, PATHETIC, PATRIOTIC, COLORED and STANDARD SERIOUS. Each Number Contains about 150 Pages of Reading Matter, printed on fine paper, from clear type. Paper cover, price 20 cts.; Cloth, price 40 cts. For sale by all booksellers. Sample copies sent to any address upon receipt of price. Send for our Catalogue of Dialogues, Recitations, and Amateur Plays. DICK & FITZGERALD, New York.

GARFIELD MONUMENT.

Report of the Committee—Over $106,000 Subscribed.

CLEVELAND, March 18.—The Garfield Monument Committee to-day issued the following:

To the Public:

The Garfield Monument Committee are pleased to announce that over $106,000 have already been given by a generous people, for a monument at Gen. Garfield's grave. This, we believe, is a larger sum than has ever been voluntarily contributed in so brief a time for a monument to any person. We have, therefore, assurance of a great success. Of this sum, over $75,000 has been given by the people of Cleveland. The remainder came from every State and Territory in the Union, and from several foreign countries. We believe that the people of this country desire that this monument shall not be a local or a State monument, but a National one, worthy of all the people. To this end $250,000 should be raised, of which Ohio will furnish one-half, the other half to be distributed among all the States and Territories in proportion to their wealth and population, makes the amount small from each to raise this. The committee have perfected arrangements in most of the States and Territories whereby an opportunity will be given to all to contribute. The committee desire to second these efforts by a new appeal to the country to raise the balance desired. We do not in any way intend, or wish to interfere with any plans that may be adopted in the different States and Territories. We know there are thousands of committees throughout the land who only wait for some one to take the lead to solicit contributions and who would not willingly consent to have no part in this movement. The money already received by us is drawing interest in the banks of this City. No steps have been taken toward a design for a monument. None can be until the amount of money to be expended is known.

As early as advisable a National Garfield Monument Association will be organized under the laws of Ohio, and trustees will be designated from different portions of the country, to whom will be committed the work of erecting a monument. If the movements that have been and are now being inaugurated throughout the country receive quick and earnest encouragement the amount desired we hope may be speedily raised.

Any proper assistance we can render will be promptly furnished on application to us by letter or otherwise.

In conclusion we respectfully request the weekly and daily press of the United States to publish this statement and so far as can be done with satisfaction to lend its assistance editorially in pushing forward the work to an early and successful conclusion. Respectfully submitted.

[Signed] J. H. WADE,
H. B. PAYNE,
JOSEPH PERKINS,
Committee.

J. H. RHODES, Secretary.

Guiteau's Jail Life.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—An editorial letter in the Post-Dispatch from Washington, after describing a visit to Guiteau, says: "The extraordinary, kind and generous treatment of the Government makes his last days the happiest and most comfortable of his whole life. Certainly no one can see his surroundings and observe his life without being touched by the remarkable charity and consideration with which this miserable assassin is allowed to transform the jail into a place of luxury, comfort, money making and notoriety seeking."

Clay Pigeons.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—Capt. Bogardus, the well known shot, is in the city testing the clay pigeon, an invention by the son of a former Cincinnati journalist, which is intended to take the place of the glass ball, which is Capt. Bogardus' own invention. He has made a match for the 5th of April for $250 a side, in which he will undertake to break 500 clay pigeons in 30 minutes. Capt. Bogardus announces his intention of abandoning the glass ball, and is of the opinion that, in time, sporting men will prefer the clay pigeons to live birds for all matches.

The Cost of "Vindication."

WASHINGTON, March 20.—In the Senate a resolution was passed allowing Senator Butler and Kellogg $3,500 and $9,500 respectively, for expenses incurred in vindicating their titles to their seats.

WHISKY TAX.

The Carlisle Bill as Amended—Important Changes.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The substitute for the bill to amend the laws relating to internal revenue, reported to the House by Rep. Dunnell is a modification of Rep. Carlisle's bill to amend the law relating to internal revenue, in accordance with the views of a majority of the House, expressed in a recent caucus of Republicans members. The first section of the original bill, reducing the tax on distilled spirits to 50 cents per gallon, is omitted. The second section, providing for warehouse bonds to secure collection of tax upon all spirits withdrawn or removed from special bonded warehouses, is retained, with amendments increasing the penal sum of bonds. When the largest quantity of spirits to be stored in a warehouse, as set forth in the distiller's statement and declaration, does not exceed 50 barrels of 40 proof gallons each, the bond is fixed at $1,800 instead of $1,000; in all other cases the bonds are just double. When exceeding 30,000 barrels, the bonds shall be $200,000, but in no case shall the penal sum of any warehouse bond be greater than $200,000. The limit as to time during which spirits may remain in bond is extended indefinitely. Section 3 is amended by authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to establish, at his discretion one or more special bonded warehouses in any one collection district. Section 11, regulating the allowance to be made for the loss of spirits while in bonded warehouses and providing for regauging to ascertain the loss, is amended by striking out that portion which provides that this provision as to loss shall apply also to foreign spirits imported into this country. Section 12 of the Carlisle bill, fixing the tax on foreign brandy and distilled spirits and all cordials or bitters containing distilled spirits at $1.50 a gallon, and section 13, in relation to vinegar bitters, are stricken out.

The Western Union Swallows Up All Opposition.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The Commercial says touching the telegraphic competition with the Western Union system: "We have reason to believe the Mutual Union, the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph and one or more small competitors will be drawn off in the course of a week or two. The most important of these—the Mutual Union Company—we suppose, has already informally agreed to transfer their wires to the Western Union. The line of telegraph promoted and indeed owned between New York and Chicago by the Baltimore & Ohio road will also be transferred as part of the consideration for settling with Gould and his associates for a majority of Central New Jersey Board of Directors, whereby the Baltimore & Ohio and Philadelphia & Reading reach the City of New York without further opposition."

The Grant Family.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Gen. Grant and family are expected at the White House this week, as the President's guests. Jesse and Mrs. Sartoris are already here, while Ulysses, Jr., and wife are expected very soon. Mrs. Gen. Grant will follow, with the star of the company, the original silent man. Whether this visit portends anything more than a characteristic onslaught on viands is a problem.

Ben Butler Will Not Appear for the Assassin.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Gen. B. F. Butler is in the City and said in answer to the inquiry to a friend this morning that he would not appear on the Guiteau trial, and that reports to the effect that he would appear on the part of the assassin before the Court in Banc were erroneous.

BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

We have mailed thousands of copies of this elegantly illustrated book, and after our present supply is exhausted, will have no more of them. It is a $3 book, but we are mailing, post paid, for $1.25. See advertisement on third page of this issue

REVISED TESTAMENT.

Only a few copies left. We mail post paid on receipt of $1. The best one-dollar edition published.

THE BL

The Household.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference if case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

Home Talks.

The hall and upper rooms of our cottage still remain unfi[n]ished and unfurnished. The hall will [b]e pretty with a paper of the olive green. Put on a dado of the green bordered with crimson with an edge of gilt.

The bedrooms should possess a light, airy look not at all necessary for the lower rooms. The walls and ceilings should be tinted or papered in light colors. There should be no dados but a pretty frieze would be in place. The woodwork should be of light tints to correspond or contrast prettily with the walls. Should they be pink, a shaded blue from medium out to very light will look well. If they are blue the woodwork might be of a bluish white with lines of blue and pink. The colors in all rooms need to be chosen with great care in order to make them harmonious.

We cannot do better than to reproduce here the description of a bedroom given in the BLADE before the Holidays:

The walls were of cream white with a frieze of rose pink, bordered on each side with crimson; the wood work was mostly a pale olive gray, ornamented with narrow bands of pink and crimson. The carpet, a Roxbury tapestry, had a pale gray background with leaves of olive green and sprays of wild roses. The bedstead was made to order of cheap wood, with high, old-fashioned head and foot-boards painted olive green with pink and crimson bands. Over the head of the bed was a canopy about three feet square. The curtains for the canopy were of cheese cloth, five cents a yard, on which was outlined wild roses, and was lined with pink silesia at 15 cents a yard. The curtains were edged with cream white Russian lace at a shilling a yard. The Nottingham lace would look almost as well, and could be bought for about eight cents a yard. Around the canopy and over the curtains was a a lambrequin of a breadth of the cheese cloth edged with the lace and looped with pink ribbons. The curtains were also looped back about half way down with the ribbons. Of course the length of the curtains would depend upon the hight of the ceiling to which the canopy is fastened. These were four yards in length each.

A bureau of cheap drawers was built in the corner of the room and painted in the prevailing colors—with old-fashioned brass handles—the one extravagance, as the lady explained, but they were so pretty she felt she must have them. Above the bureau, about a foot and a half from the ceiling, was a pole over which was thrown a breadth of the outlined cheese cloth lined with the silesia, and falling at each end of the bureau, were looped back with the ribbons. The top of the bureau was covered with a plain white linen towel raveled at each end and a knotted fringe made, headed with the drawn work, above which was outlined pink flowers.

The curtains to the windows were made the same as the other draperies, only the lining was of pink French cambric which the sun would not fade as it does silesia. The chairs were upholstered by herself with pink cretonne.

BEDSPREAD.

And now for the bedspread. Take a square of cheese cloth which would be just a yard in length and breadth. Threads are drawn so as to make a smaller square of the drawn work. Of course it is very easy to draw threads in cheese cloth. In the center outline the flowers; set a width of the cheese cloth on each side of the square with insertion to match the lace on the rest of the draperies. Make a broad hem on the border above which is the drawn work and on the edge put lace. Line with the silesia; pillow shams are made to match.

These draperies would be very pretty without the outlining if that seemed too much work, as it would be if one had a multitude of other things to attend to. The soft creamy cheese cloth over bright colors is lovely and the expense is very little. The outlining is to be done with crewels, of which the English Madonna at seven cents a skein, is the best and are warranted to wash. It is claimed that the crewels, to be bought only at the Decorative rooms in New York at 10 cents a skein, are superior, but the English Madonna is much cheaper and easier to get and does nicely.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Fancy Work and House Decoration

The beautiful Easter, Christmas and Birthday cards that are brought out each year, and which are constantly growing in favor as a means of giving friends a pleasure have created a new want and that is for pretty racks, upon which to place them tastefully. The wire wall racks which come for this purpose are not effective as a general thing, because the background is not good to bring out the ornamentation of the cards. In fact the result is so often disagreeable, that persons have taken down their racks and put them away, rather than to destroy the beauty of their souvenirs.

The trouble may all be done away with however, by lining the rack with crimson satin or silk slightly fulled or puffed. Put the cards in this in such a way that the satin will form a sort of frame. Make a border of crimson plush for the top upon which embroider the word "Souvenir." Make a corresponding one below, upon which is a vine of flowers. Finish below with fringe or tassels.

A cheap rack may be made by taking a square or oblong of thin board, cut of any size desired and covering it smoothly with crimson fashion drapery. Upon the upper edge fasten a gold colored satin ribbon with the word "Souvenir" embroidered upon it. Fasten across the board rows of narrow crimson silk elastic ribbon catching it down upon the cloth so as to form a holder for each picture. Trim the lower edge with gold colored ribbon fancifully embroidered.

LETTER BOX.—Perhaps the girls of THE HOUSEHOLD would like to know who I am and where I am from. I live in Missouri and I like music and birds and fancy work and to have a good time in general. Now I will tell you how I passed yesterday, a stormy day. I took a cigar box and covered it with a straw-colored paper on the outside and lined the inside with blue cambric. I pasted a strip of notched gilt paper on all the edges of the box and on the inside where the box was joined together. I took the picture of a girl and pasted it on the outside of the cover and a spray of green leaves and buds on each side of her. Then ornamented each end and the front with a bunch of small flowers. I put the picture of a little girl on the inside of the cover. This made a very pretty box to keep my letters in and making it helped to pass away the day. I wish some of the other girls would tell how to make something pretty that they have made.—WILD ROSE, Wheeling, Mo.

KNITTED LACE.—I have knitted some lace that was so easy to knit and pretty to look at, that I thought perhaps my lady friends would like to try it. It is pretty knit of either cotton or wool. First row, cast on 15 stitches; 2d row, knit back plain; 3d row, slip first stitch, knit three plain, then put thread over the needle and knit two together; continue this until you come to the last stitch; put thread over and knit one plain; 4th row, knit plain; 5th row, slip first stitch, and knit 6 plain; then put thread over and knit 2 together; repeat to the end of the row, knitting the last stitch, plain; 6th row, knit plain; 7th row, slip first stitch, knit 9 plain, then thread over and knit two together, until last stitch thread over and knit plain; 8th row, knit plain; 9th row, knit plain; 10th row, knit first stitch, then slip and bind three; this forms the point; then knit back plain; continue knitting in this manner until a strip the length necessary for trimming is obtained.—A SUBSCRIBER.

DIRECTIONS HOW TO MAKE CHEAP PICTURE FRAMES.—Take a walnut board one inch thick, plane it on both sides, then saw it into strips one inch wide which will leave the strips square, then groove them out for glass and back. Cut two strips 5½ inches longer than the length of picture, and two strips 5½ inches longer than the width of same, then lay the strips on the picture as they will appear when framed allowing the ends to lap over 1½ inches at the corners, placing the end strips on top; notch the long strips from the upper side at each corner for lapping and the short one from the under side so that the corners will be flush when put together. You can add to the appearance of frame by carving with gage or penknife. Afterwards varnish and you will have quite a neat, cheap frame.—A. M. SHEETS.

Correspondence.

A REPLY.—I also am a reader of the BLADE, and with its permission wish to say a few words in reply to A. O. Genning, of February 9 in the BLADE on "So-called Ingersollism." He says Ingersoll is an Agnostic, which means "to be ignorant of;" that this sect does not deny the being of a Deity, Savior, Heaven, hell, etc.; but that "they have no knowledge of these things." He runs up a list of names ending with Aristotle to show that Ingersoll was not the originator of this heterodoxy. All unnecessary; the average reader could trace it to the Garden of Eden. He has defined infidelity as their belief, and yet recoils from its application as something degrading. A person who knows nothing about a God is incompetent to formulate into a theological application the teachings of silence. No more reliable are those bloated scientists who, while they admit the possibility of a God, Savior, etc., like Payne, when speaking of the Savior had as a motto, "Crush the Wretch," or a Voltaire who could descend to the lowest vulgarity to try to disprove the immortality of man by the lowness of his origin, or a Hume who gave his mother no contradiction on a dying bed, after he had succeeded in shaking her confidence in Christianity, after he had promised her so to do. What good could they do the world could they succeed, or rather, what evil would they not do? If they could Christianity destroy, it would be substituted by barbarism, for it is impossible to obliterate that instinctive principle, that desire for immortality implanted in all mankind, savage or civilized. Do they think that heathenism is the normal condition of man? that civilization and Christianity have made the world any worse? Do they think that sacrificing children to propitiate the anger of demons is superior to the teachings of that Savior they have taken so much pains to blaspheme? The great God has permitted montrosities in intellect, perhaps so we can the better appreciate the good and the true. Those superior advantages by which they are enabled to give the deeper wounds, and which were designed to promote their good and the good of their fellow-men, were all obtained by the aid of Christian institutions, and yet like the adder they strike at the hand which gives them nourishment. I implore them to let the world have the privilege of living in peace and cying with the full assurance of a happy hereafter. He talks of scientists. It is an easy thing for Deists to put on the garb of scientists. They often appear as shepherds, and while one receives $500 for a lecture, the other will preach $25,000 a year sermons and every fault committed by one is magnified into a triumph against Christianity. He is particular in a long list in sympathy with Ingersoll, but on the other hand, of the million[s] he gives us barely two names of what he calls half-hearted defenders of Christianity. Surely he must know into whose hands he will fall for it seems to be good Devil to the end of the chapter. The question is how can these fellows be kept out of the pulpit, for little by little they infuse their poison into the flock and on this anvil is forged the most dangerous weapons that can be used against Christianity.

My desire is that they may report before one by one they arrive at the valley of death and be led to exclaim with "Julian the Apostate," "O! Thou Gallilean, thou hast conquered."—D. J. NORRIS, Odell, Neb.

ANNUALS AND HELIOTROPES.—I have been asked by some of the BLADE readers to give the names of a few flowers suitable for a small yard. For a small yard those that will bloom the quickest and longest, and are the best for cut flowers, should be selected; and, if all the colors are desired of each variety, get the mixed seeds. There are many very nice annuals, but out of, nearly 200 varieties the following would be my choice: Asters, mixed colors; Aspervla, blue; Alonsoa, scarlet; Ageratum, mixed; Alyssum, white; Balsam, double mixed; Browalla, mixed; China pinks, mixed; Calcalia and Calliopsis, mixed; Lobelia, mixed; Nemesia; Phlox, mixed; Pansies, mixed; Petunias, Schizanthus, mixed; Scabiosa, mixed; Verbena, mixed; Zenna, mixed; and the lovely little Portulaca or rose moss, double or single, which, although not good for bouquets, is a really lovely little bedding plant. For vines, use the Glories, both morning and evening; Cypress vine, mixed; Sweet Peas and Thunbergia, mixed. Then for a pretty but cheap foliage bed use the scarlet fruited Recinus for the center Euphorbia or as it is called in the West, where it is so common, Snow on the Mountain, then the dark foliaged plant Perilla, and for an edgeing use the Oxalis, and you will have a foliage bed to be proud of during the season. To those asking how to care for heliotropes my answer is, put them in a rich sandy loam in well drained pots, set in a south window where they will get the heat and light of the sun, give a little suds once a month or manure water, keep well watered and warm as they require more heat than most plants, also sprinkle every day for the foliage requires moisture and if not given will be sure to be troubled with red spider or black rust. When treated in this way they will bloom all Winter. In June I cut them down, repot the roots in new rich soil, and by September there will be a new growth of wood, which will produce flowers all Winter. They are such fragrant, beautiful flowers every one should grow them.

Last Spring I offered, through the BLADE, to give six packets of flower seeds for 10 cents, and many sent and obtained them, and now for the past two months I have been almost smothered with letters and postals asking if I was going to make a similar offer this Spring.

For answer I must refer them to my advertisement in the BLADE, which was published February 9.—CHATTA BELLA, West Branch, Ogemaw Co., Mich.

CANARIES AND THEIR HABITS.—How I have longed, while reading the letters of this Department, to add my mite; but have deferred trying, thinking its valuable space would be filled by worthier productions than mine would be, until I saw the inquiry concerning the canaries and their habits.

On this subject I can say a little (if the editor permits), for I have had some experience and very good success raising them, although I never made it a study. The first requisite, every one knows, or, at least, one of the first, is cleanliness. Let them frequently have bath water, and plenty of it, at least once a day, and in Summer oftener. Some have a small bag of sulphur hung in the cage as a prevention of lice, but I have never found it necessary.

A collar box, lined with soft woolen cloth, firmly fastened in, makes a good nest. This must be firmly fastened to the cage, so that it will be steady; to do this it is best to use wire, as the birds having a "penchant" for helping build their own nest will soon destroy cord. Let one edge of the box rest on a perch; to give the young housekeepers some share in the work when your part is done, put scraps of soft paper in the bottom of the cage to see how busy they will be lining the nest. Four or five eggs usually make a setting, and three or four broods can be raised in a season. If all goes well, two weeks after the first egg is laid, you can reasonably expect a young bird, or large spiders they more resemble, and one each day following till all the eggs are hatched.

Now comes the worst part; it is impossible to keep the nest clean, but this must be borne with till the young leave it, when it is best to burn it and make a new one for the next brood.

Singers can usually be detected as soon almost as they leave the nest, by their faint, sweet warbling.

While setting, the cage should be kept in a quiet place where the light is not too strong. The cage should not be moved unless absolutely necessary, and no more notice should be taken of them than providing for their wants. I think a great many failures result from looking at the egg, and disturbing the setting bird and causing her to forsake her nest.

There need be but little expense in raising canaries, except the cuttle-fish bone which can be procured at any drug store very cheap. My birds have never cost me a cent. They really need this in the cage all the time: I am never without it. I gather my own hemp and mustard seed, both very easily raised, and no one who keeps horses will miss a few oats and they are greatly appreciated by the birds.

This is my diet for them: Bread and cake without shortening, hard-boiled eggs with shell on, simply cut in two, boiled potatos, red pepper, apples, cabbage In Summer the first "greens" are horse-radish tops, dandelion, mustard leaves, plantain and seed, pepper grass, green mustard seed and lettuce. Anything hot suits them best, and I sometimes wonder while watching them eat if they no not feel as if the world were one big mustard draft in full force. They enjoy a lump of loaf sugar, too, and you can usually trust their own judgment in regard to their food; they seem to know what is unsuitable by intuition.

Let me repeat, don't stint them in bathing. I only have one bird now but often he is not satisfied until he empties his second dish of water. They can be tamed very easily and greatly enjoy their liberty about the house provided there are no cats about.

If what I have written will be beneficial to anyone, I am glad, and, if I have omitted anything pertaining to the subject will answer any questions the inquirers ask if they will write to the address I give; (to the best of my ability,) what I have written I know from experience not from books. I am sorry my letter is so long.—REV. C., P. O. Box 99, Magnolia, Ills.

AN INDIGNANT DISCLAIMER.—I have been much pleased with many acticles in your columns, but the one I wish to pay my compliments to is signed "Mrs. Fred. Wheeler," in the BLADE of February 9. "Lee Allen" says Mrs. Wheeler's articles "have stirred up the hornets." Just hear them buzz around him. The first one that comes along, says "may-be" Mrs. Wheeler's lord of creation is one of those "irresponsible" things when whisky is around—and the result is she has no stockings to wear; hence the absence of holes. The idea of a woman who puts "Mrs." before her name, and who is perhaps a mother of sons (I trust she has no daughters as she considers them so inferior to boys) comparing women to dogs that crouch and fawn at their master's feet. Shame upon such a slander on the noble women of our land. There are thousands of wives that are as much above thousands of husbands as the heavens are above the earth, and there will continue to be such so long as there are men and women of the stamp "Mrs. W" appears to know the most about. Just think of a woman looking up to the man that took his whisky "straight" or with a "stick in it." Why bless your soul the idea is preposterous, when she would often have to look down, to find him, perhaps in the ditch by the wayside, or perhaps a lamp post; and when his blurred eyes rested upon her fair face, he would say "go it old gal" and a lot more such elegant phrases.

"If every woman was an Elizabeth Cady Stanton or a Lucredia Mott, then woman suffrage would be a grand thing for society." If every man was an Abraham Lincoln or a James A. Garfield then you would see woman looked upon as man's equal in all things, save perhaps in physical strength. Then you would see husband and wives true helpmates to each other, growing stronger and better as the years pass by—by a mutual interchange of ideas and sentiments, which spring from the one great fountain source of true improvement, i e, that we all have a work to perform in order to elevate ourselves, and in so doing assist others on the upward journey. Too often we see this spirit perverted and a desire to pull down seems to be the leading feeling, losing sight of the fact that as we pull down we must descend lower and lower in order to perform this labor.

Heaven pity the woman who is married to a nonentity, to whom she makes no concessions. Echo answers, Heaven pity the man who is wedded to a nonentity, who needs make concessions, except as said concessions are mutual, as they needs must be, when none are perfect, and these concessions will be as often upon the man's side as upon the woman's. What kind of women must they be that are "hankering and yearning" after the favors of men. If they are women worthy to be the mothers of our sons and daughters, they will feel that men will favor them for their true worth, and not because they are forever looking up to them as superior beings.

The idea of woman's inferiority is one of the relics of barbarism, that finds a resting place in the minds of the semi-civilized; as all true men of every nationality look upon woman as co-equal parts of the human family. So let the good wives and daughters, throw aside this worse than foolish notion, that they must look up to the men simply because they are men. Teach these Lords of Mrs. Wheeler's sphere—that if they wish you so look up to them, they must be good, true noble men—not merely men by nature.—HORNET, Sterling, Ill.

OPAL GLEAMS.—

"Twilight has let her curtain down
And pinned it with a star."

Perhaps Byron would prefer us using his quotations as he gives them, but it is so applicable here in this way that I will suffer no remorse of conscience at my transposition. I have thought for some time I would like to write and answer some of the many questions and give my views on certain topics, but others have come to the front and done more justice to the subjects than I could possibly have done, but to night I thought I would "fess." I have been interested in the chats on literature, for it so happened that my work lay in a different direction from school teaching. At 17 I was forced to give this idea up for ever and the mantle of ministering to the wants of others was thrown upon my young shoulders. I can not say I accepted it with a calm resignation that bishops and priests point out, but I did accept it trusting it would be of greater good to me and others. But when we are compelled to accept the inevitable it is not necessary to shut out possibilities, and there is information out side of school books worthy of gathering I say this to those in like circumstances with myself. I am taking a course of reading which I have reason to believe will be benefiting. I believe it to be our duty to use every means possible for mental cultivation. Aspiration is better than inspiration, if we aspire to that which is good, grand and noble, we will attain it in some degree. Our aims in life are only reached by the utmost exertion, and our reading has so much weight on mind and manners. Who of us can not tell a refined intelligent person by the reading matter, if any, they take. A gentleman told me not long since he knew ladies (?) who would take no paper but the *Police News*. I chanced to see a copy of that once so I didn't question him as to their intelligence. I don't doubt but these are the very ones who don't want to vote and think women have already too many privileges and I'll warrant they are taking advantage of all in their reach.

But I wanted to say a few things in defense of the Bach's; I admire "Patrick Flynn," "Nomad," and all those who spoke with common sense. As for those crusty old ones I never think of giving a second thought to them. I half believe these hateful thrusts at unmarried people are made by miserable married ones, who are jealous of our freedom. I have seen a few married people who would change positions with the worst of us. Independence and freedom is a grand thing in this life. Thank heaven, the time is already here when we can be single and be honorable. Of two evils choose the least, and never marry until you find a congenial mate. Sometimes we wonder why such and such persons do not or have not married. Could we but know their history, for each have one the world wots not of, it would read like a romance. Be careful then ye jesting, careless ones that ye touch not the chord which will cause them to "forget self," and take a glimpse backward into the "might have been". There are more romances in life than those contained in story-books. But the old clock on the shelf is pointing near the hour of 10, and I must stop short off. I am lonely and would like a correspondent. I love letter-writing, and if any of the ladies want to write, letters will reach me directed to—OPAL, Willshire, O.; care of Postmaster.

THAT SLIPPER CASE.—Will you believe me when I tell you I'm about to become a bankrupt and that some of the ladies of THE HOUSEHOLD are the immediate cause thereof. Of course you are surprised, so am I, and more surprised to know that I bear no grudge against them for it. But really I had no thought of so many of you taking an interest in my slipper-case. In the past few days, requests for my pattern have been coming from the North, and from the South, from the East and from the West. Many have sent stamps, for which thanks. But many, also, have not. Thus far I have sent a pattern to all who have requested it, stamps or no stamps, but as I am neither a Vanderbilt or Rothschild, I will be obliged to desist and send it to those only from whom I receive a three cent stamp. And ladies, I have arrived at the conclusion that the greater majority of Old Adams' family must take the BLADE, so if you wish to make the acquaintance of any of them, just mention it in THE HOUSEHOLD. I'll insure you an introduction into a pleasant family.—MRS. K. NASH, Winfield, Ia.

The writer of the above speaks in a very pleasant way of a rudeness, perhaps the result of ignorance, but if not, of a want of consideration for the rights of others, which is decidedly reprehensible. To ask a favor of another, a stranger upon whom you have no shadow of a claim, whose good nature prompts the desire to oblige others, to write asking for what will at least require an answer involving the outlay of time, paper and envelope, if nothing more, without having the courtesy to inclose a stamp to pay return postage, shows a deplorable lack of good breeding or a much-to-be-condemned thoughtlessness.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED.—I should like to say to "A. L. B.," Red Oak, Ia., that I think the lady she refers to must have been indulging in a wonderful stretch of the imagination, when she came to the conclusion that the Cary sisters were adopted by Horace Greeley. That gentleman had two daughters of his own, the oldest of which was named Ida, if I mistake not, and was engaged to be married to an officer in the navy, but he was lost in some expedition only a short time before the marriage was to have taken place, and near the time of the death of Horace Greeley. Thus in the space of only a few months this young woman was called upon to part with father, mother and lover. And it was said that she would enter a convent after the estate was settled, but whether or not she did I do not know.

Also, to A. J. H., Harrisonville, O., that the letters "O. N. T." on Clarks' spool threads stand for, "Our New Thread," and as the editor has said is their trade mark.

If "Inquisitive," Ingleside, Pa., will send 10 cents to Walden & Stowe, Cincinnati, O., and direct them to send her Chatauqua Text Book, No. 5, "Greek History," she will find on page 23 of that book something about "Marathon," and "Salamis," and if she has a desire to know more of Greek history she will find there in a concise account of the Greeks from 2,000 B. C., until the present time and I am sure she would not take $1.00 for the book and be without it, after she has made up her mind to study it. If she desires to know more let her send another 10 cents and ask for Chatauqua Text Book No. 6, "Greek Literature." For more about these Chautauqua Text Books let her send a stamp to Dr. J. H. Vincent, Plainfield, New Jersey, asking for circulars. In order to study Greek history to a good advantage a good map of Ancient Greek is necessary.—MRS. M. A. S., Boonville, Ind.

A FEW WORDS.—Here I come again! My other letters were not thrown into the waste basket, so I thought I would "try again."

I read "Loyal Daughter's" letter, in your HOUSEHOLD columns, about Mrs. Garfield's pension. She says she thinks it would have been better to have taken that pension they are going to give to Mrs. Garfield and give it to the brother in Michigan. I think it would be a splendid thing, and an act that no one could condemn, if Congress would vote the poor brother of our lamented President something to keep him from want while he lives. But as for keeping it back from her—I think that all she can get in this world can never make up for what she has lost.

About school government: I think that if a teacher uses his scholars kindly, and does not whip nor inflict any very severe punishment on them, he will get along much better than if he acts the tyrant. I know of a number of teachers who have taught in the same school a great many terms, and during all the time have not raised their hand against a scholar; and they never could have governed their scholars if they had been hard on them.—DORA.

A BUSY HOUSEWIFE'S WANTS.—Will some one who knows how to make lace out of black linen or silk thread, suitable to wear in the neck and sleeves of a nice dress, write to me? I have some questions I want to ask them.

I want a pattern for fancy articles—such as an air-castle, and other pretty things suitable for a parlor ornament.

To "Aunt Minnie." Scrape the nails on top and trim as near as possible, and place lint under the edges of the nails; they will grow even. And for your piano-keys, wash with strong soda or lye water, being careful not to get your cloth too wet, but wring out well, so that no water gets on the wires, as it will rust them. Also leave your piano open, as keeping it closed too much cause the keys to yellow.

I have also a request to make. If any of the members of THE HOUSEHOLD have last year's numbers, complete, of some good, readable magazine they would be willing to part with, I would like their address. I live on a farm and our nearest Town has but one very poor bookstore, and I want reading. All sent will be promptly answered, and postage paid. Address—DALE DEWEY, Glenwood, Wills County, Iowa.

FROM COLORADO.—Since my article of January 19th, I have received letters from almost every State in the Union, from parties wanting more information, wanting that I should insure them a position with board and washing, and very often forgetting to inclose stamp, which cost three cents apiece out here. While I am very willing to give any information that I can, and truthfully too, I do not wish to have it understood that I am running an intelligence office.

Will MRS. W. S. please tell us how she raises and cares for her little chicks after she hatches them with her incubator? I read her article with much interest, for we find that hens are very profitable here, as eggs are worth from 25 to 50 cents per dozen; chickens, $6. The only trouble we have with our Colorado hens is when eggs get down to 25 cents the hens get on a strike and positively refuse to lay. However, we hope to overcome this by the use of the incubator, and relieve them of setting.—F. D. HAHNENKRATT, Canon City, Col.

A PLEASANT WORD.—After reading the BLADE for five years, this is my first attempt at trying to write for THE HOUSEHOLD. I have often thought I *would* write a line just to say I think it the best paper printed, and THE HOUSEHOLD the best part of it. Through its influence I have been tempted to try poultry raising on a small scale, and last Spring I sent to Philadelphia for 13 Sebright eggs, two of which hatched, both proving to be pullets. Now if any of the BLADE readers can tell me of a place nearer than Philadelphia where I can get a Sebright cock, I shall be glad to hear. I would also like to have some friend give directions for hotbed with muslin cover. They were given some time last Summer, and I have lost mine.

As a slight return for these and many other favors, I will try to give directions for knitting a scarf which I have never seen printed. Use either Germantown or Shetland wool, and have two large needles. Cast on one twice as many stitches as you wish to have in the width. In knitting take off two stitches at a time and throw the yarn over between each two stitches. When long enough slip and bind off, and finish with a crocheted edge, in shell or half shell stitch. Hoping to miss that bottomless basket, I will say good night.—ANN VANDUREN, P. O. Box 150, Sac City, Iowa.

MORE ABOUT DYSPEPSIA.—An inquiry was made in the BLADE some time ago for a cure for dyspepsia. Many persons think that all dyspepsias are alike, and that one remedy will meet all cases. This is not true. J. G. Freeman recently tells us that he has found a remedy in abstaining from meat and drink, and says that vermifuge and medicine are the sources of disease. He is doubtless needing vermifuge just now, for a sound man would not make such extravagant assertions. All medicines, rightly used, are a blessing to mankind; if not knowingly used may be the source of much evil. Moderation in eating and drinking are good, but in connection with tonics is better. As a common tonic the following will be found good: Yellow root, (*hydrastis*), 1 oz.; prickly ash, 1 oz.; water, 1 pt. One tablespoonful may be taken three times a day. A fluid of the above may be used. When there is a feeling in the stomach as of a hard ball, 10 grs. of subnitrate of bismuth, three times a day, may be used. —DELL.

A DESERVED REPROOF.—A few weeks ago (January 26) there appeared in THE HOUSEHOLD among others a letter which I wish to call attention to. It was a good sensible letter. The subject was "Thinking." It was well handled; so well handled that I began to think—think where I had seen those sentiments before in the same or nearly the same dress. In a short time I thought it out. If any one desires to see the remainder of the essay on "Thinking" procure a Fifth Reader, American Educational Series and they will soon see it. Hoping the person who wrote the not original letter did it through ignorance or carelessness, I will caution them to be more careful in the future and "give honor to whom honor is due."—SALEMITE, West Salem, Wis.

"Laura" and Ingersoll.—"Laura," I tremble to see your peril, all unconscious as it is. Satan well knows with what bait he can best catch the simple. Ingersoll is a man of rare talent, which, when rightly directed won for him deserved fame. But when his vanity and love of adulation, leads him to ignore the Creator to whom he owes all that he is, he falls from his high estate. There is no parallel whatever between his course and that of the great minds you mention. He has advanced no new idea. He has made no great discovery. He only reiterates with, if possible, greater termerity, what other infidels and so-called free-thinkers, have sought to promulgate before him. He, like Guiteau, seeks notoriety at whatever cost, even at the loss of immortal souls. Beware! oh beware! Look well to the fearful plunge you are proposing to take before it is forever too late.—ROSE ELLA PORTER.

A WORD FROM NORTHWEST KANSAS.—Will the readers of THE HOUSEHOLD department please send me some seeds, plants or cuttings of either fruit, vegetables or flowers? Any thing you may be pleased to send will be gladly accepted. I am a new beginner in "The Far West." The place is all new here. We have a beautiful country, with a very good soil, but not enough rain yet to tell what kind of a farming region it will make. The people generally are an industrious class. Only a few of the smaller cattle men are here yet, but this is a good country for stock raising. Cattle live all Winter on the range without being fed. We have a very pretty vine here that has fragrant pink balls on; also another that has scarlet flowers like single portulaca, which I will send the seed of this Fall to any one wishing them. The roots live over Winter. There was but very little garden seed saved here on account of the dry weather last year, and a flower garden is a thing unknown. Some of the farmers are planting apple and peach seeds which are doing very well. I have read "Chatta Bella's" letter and agree with her that the flower garden is a delight and will look to her to kindly send me some seed, especially some dahlia seed. Address all communications to MRS. OLIVER BRYAN, Achilles, Rawlins Co., Kan.

NOT FORGOTTEN.—Will the editor of THE HOUSEHOLD please allow me to return my thanks through this department to those who have been so kind in sending me reading matter?

After my request was published, it was some time before I had an opportunity of sending to the office, but when I did there was some laughing, for so many small packages were handed out that the gentleman who called for them could not carry them in his arms, and the postmaster wanted to know if he had not brought a bag for their reception.

Perhaps some of you would like to know something of what I received. The most of the packages were different kind of church papers, though there was some other reading, three or four magazines of different kinds—two or three of each—and one book. I know each one sent that which seemed best to them. I therefore appreciate their kindness, and receive them with my best wishes for each one, and that is health and happiness.—MISS LIZZIE G., Wonewoc, Wis.

A New Version of Excelsior.

The morning sun o'er the heavens rolls,
As pressing onward toward the polls,
A maiden who gave to her sex this advice,
Wrought on a banner in quaint device,
Excelsior.

Her step was eager, her eyes so bright,
Sparkled like stars on a Winter night,
And like a shrilly trumpet rung,
The clatter of that woman's tongue,
Excelsior.

"Try not to vote," the old man said;
"Your grandma's spun and baked nice bread
They never thought of trying to vote."
The word came angrily from her throat,
"Excelsior."

"Beware the platform's dizzy heights!
Beware of Mary Walker's tights!"
Thus warned her father who furnished the
"checks,"
Resentment flashed behind her specks.
Excelsior.

In lonely homes where husbands sit,
And gravely watch the well-filled spit,
She heard the children cry for ma,
For stockings were'nt well darned by pa.
Excelsior.

"O stay" the young man said, "and rest
Thy aspirations on my breast;"
A tear stood in her longing eye,
But she turned to the "White House" with a sigh,
Excelsior.

A maiden by a political hound,
Half buried in politics was found,
Still clutching in her hand of ice
An unpassed bill with strange device,
Excelsior.

There in the White House, cold and gray,
Vanquished, but resolute, she lay,
And through the dome, serene and far,
Her spirit fled like a shooting star.
Excelsior.

ANTI-POLYGAMY NUT TO CRACK.—A quotation from an article in a late Denver (Col.) *Tribune* touching the Mormon question is the most pertinent and common sense view of the vexed question of Polygamy met with in print by the writer, and it is to be hoped that it may pass in review in the National as well as State Legislatures in a way that may enable them to consider whether or not it would be better to "first cast out the beam from that (social) eye" that they may see how best to take hold of and extirpate the mote in question.

"Polygamy is simply pious prostitution. It can not be suppressed by law until prostitution among us is suppressed by law. The moral elements in Denver are not strong enough to make our own harlots take down the flaming sign boards by which they announce their calling, much less to make them close their houses and make them live virtuously. Are we not then in rather bad shape to undertake to regulate prostitution in Utah? The Mormons have only to abandon the formality of marriage to carry their point etc., etc."

In view of the truth of the above quotation it is proposed that as a choice of evils a crusade be opened to turn over all the inmates of the flaming sign to Mormondom, for come to the case in hand, who would not choose that a sister or daughter should be one of a number of wives to being an inmate of such a house? —CANDOR.

Inquiries.

I would like to ask through your columns, where a person can purchase the Taylor system of cutting dresses, and what it will cost.—BRIDGET.

Will some kind reader tell me how I can get tuberoses to bloom? I have a good many roots of the second years' growth. Some say they will bloom the third year, but I do not know how to manage them. —Mrs. F., West Columbia, Mason Co., W. Va.

If "ChattaBella," of Michigan, will send me a couple of those toy patterns, I would be so glad. Will some one of THE HOUSEHOLD send me a pattern for a watch-case, and tell also how to make a pen-wiper? I do not know what to g in the insertion pattern means. Will you tell me?—MISS MAGGIE RANKIN, Wallace P. O., Fountain Co., Ind.

"Tog" in the knitting patterns means "together."—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Will some of the readers of THE HOUSEHOLD please inform me where I can get some climbing rosebushes and shrubberies of all kinds? Also how to make tidies of zephyr, lamp mats, etc.?—DOLLIE.

Will "Sunday School Scholar," who in the BLADE of February 8th inquired for the address of Kate Dinwiddie, please send his address direct to me on a postal, as I would like to correspond with him?—H. D. BOORMAN, Hector, Renville Co., Minn.

Can some one give me a recipe for taking scorch out of a piece of bleached cotton? I have some that is scorched so badly that I am afraid it wont come out by washing, but not bad enough to make it break.—E., Boulder, Boulder County, Col.

I would like to ask if anyone knows where I can obtain the story entitled "The Days of Seventy six." It was published in Peterson's magazine in 1876. I can not obtain it from Mr. Peterson, as he has not the number containing it. Anyone desiring to communicate with me will address MISS DELLA C. TINSLEY, Centre Point, Ark.

Anyone wishing to adopt a little girl seven years old, can address, for further particulars.—MRS. M. HATTON, Conwa, Taylor County, Iowa.

I should like to ask the sisters of THE HOUSEHOLD if they would be so kind as to send me some flower seeds of any kind. I will send some fine wild ones in exchange, also cactus seeds of different kinds. Owing to the drought of last year I have none.—MRS. L. MOLL, Lenora, Norton County, Kansas.

Will some one tell me through THE HOUSEHOLD how to make those square lemon crackers, such as we buy? Also, what is called oyster crackers? I would like to know how to make some rugs that are easily and quickly made.—JENNIE G.

I am a close reader of THE HOUSEHOLD Department of the BLADE, and do think it a most excellent feature. Please ask some of the correspondents to give best recipes for making different kinds of fruit jelly. Does Dr. Carlin's book contain this class of recipes (cookery)?—MRS. SALLIE I. SMITH, Granbury P. O., Hood Co., Tex.

"Dr. Carlin's Recipes" contains the best recipes for cooking of all kinds that can be found in the country.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Can any of the readers of THE HOUSEHOLD tell me where I can get some pure white amber cane seed, and oblige a—FARMER BOY?

Will some one of the many readers of the BLADE send a recipe to take moth patch off the face?—MRS. T., Sand Creek, Wis.

Will some member of THE HOUSEHOLD living in Oregon or Washington Territory please address J. E. Rose, Hartley, O'Brien Co., Ia., in regard to the climate, soil and productions, price of land, etc.?

Will some lady of THE HOUSEHOLD please send me a short dress pattern for a child four months old? Address to M. F. E., Box 138, Nokomio, Montgomery Co., Ill.

I will be very much obliged to any one if they will give me directions for crocheting a tidy for a lounge.—BLUE VIOLET, Cleveland.

Answers to Inquiries.

Please say to "Great Sufferer," in HOUSEHOLD department, that creosote, which can be bought at almost any drug store, if applied to the nerves of the teeth, by dipping a little cotton in the creosote and then putting in the cavity, will give instant relief to toothache. Be careful to not spill it on any other part, as it will blister. Another *very sure and certain cure* is to heat a knitting needle red hot and with it burn the nerve. This will kill the nerve and of course it will never ache again.—H. E. R., Williamsville, Ill.

If "Subscriber Girl" will send me her address, either through THE HOUSEHOLD or by letter, I will send her what she wishes.—C. WOODS, Wilson, Adair County, Mo.

I wish to inform "Aunt Minnie" how to take care of ingrowing nails. At night soak the member in warm water, have ready a poultice of slippery elm, and bind on so that it will cover the whole nail. Immediately on taking the poultice off in the morning, while the nail is in a softened condition, take a penknife and raise the nail at the growingin point, and tuck in some dry cotton as much as can be borne. Treat the same way every night and by tucking in a fresh wad of cotton a little farther each time a cure will be effected. Leave the cotton in through the day to hold the nail up.—AUNT SARETTA.

I want to give that "Sister" a sure cure for canker of the mouth and stomach. Get 25 cents worth of iodide potassium, put it in a three oz. vial, fill it with water and take a teaspoonful three times a day.—M. J. CLARK, Winfield, Iowa.

Recipes.

To Improve Stove Blacking.—Prepare the blacking as usual and add a tablespoonful of turpentine; it will give a good polish with little rubbing. If the stove is burned red, add a little sugar to the blacking and it will cover the red places without difficulty. The turpentine is not necessary when the sugar is used.—A SUBSCRIBER.

Molasses Cake.—1 cup molasses, 1 of sweet cream, 1 teaspoonful soda, 1 of ginger or cinnamon. The sweet cream improves the syrup and is much better than sour.

Baked Eggs.—Now is the time for eggs fried with ham and without. Ladies did you ever bake eggs? Just put some melted butter in your frying pan; break the eggs and place them in the hot oven. They will cook nicely without turning and look better too. Salt and pepper them before baking.—MOLLIE.

Ginger Snaps.—"Aunt Minnie" asks for a rec

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

That Dirty Hog.

A writer in the *Ohio Farmer* has this to say on this subject:

Of all farm animals the hog is the most basely maligned and vilely slandered. Everybody slings filth at his character, ridicules his manners, and assails his reputation. It is about time that some one defended the hog, for he is so meek, so long-suffering, so diffident, so modest and so forgiving that he never writes a word in his defense, although accustomed to the use of a pen. It is true that once in a while he grunts his disapproval, and in aggravated cases will squeal, but this is as far as his disclaimers and defenses go. With that spirit of justice that is perhaps the most brilliant of the many refulgent points of my character, I propose to wield my pen in defense of that noble animal that puts more money into the pockets of American farmers than any other; that is a necessity in this country of corn and sour slop, and that furnishes meat as juicy as a pippin, tender as your sweetheart's love, and lasting as the check of a train boy. While thus coming to the defense of this valuable animal, I fully feel my own incompetency for such a difficult and responsible task, and regret that such pens as are wielded by Theodore Tilton and Joe have not been employed in this praiseworthy undertaking. Poets of all ages have sung the praises of the horse; the virtues of the goodly, patient kine have been told and retold in ryhme; even Mary's little lamb has been immortalized in verse, but the hog has gone down to the dark depths of the pickled pork barrel or the winding recesses and labyrinthine mazes of the sausage grinder, "unwept, unhonored and unsung." Ah, well, mine be the task. May my theme inspire me to deeds of valor and enthuse me to words of eloquence! And here I give solemn notice to whom it may concern, and all their blood relations, even unto the fourth generation, that I am for the hog in this fight, and propose to die in the last ditch (from the fight,) and to strive in its defense to the last drop of ink.

At present I have time and space to notice only one vile slander continually hurled at the hog. Away back in the days of unadulterated cussedness some conscienceless sinner used the expression, "that dirty hog," and ever since too too unutterably too people have said it over and over again—"that dirty hog." The truth of the matter is, that a hog is a cleanly and well-disposed animal, and when he is given a chance, will keep himself ready to answer the front door bell at all hours. And this fact is all the more to the praise of the hog because he keeps clean from principle and pure love for cleanliness, and not from policy and a hope of prolonging his days in the land of his birth. He does not know hygiene from a temperance tract. If you were to talk to him of the evils likely to result from closed pores, he would probably think you were a returned missionary and wanted a chew of tobacco. It is not from any such base considerations, nor of such an earthly nature as health and long life, that he is clean, but from an innate principle implanted in his soul, a virtue as bright as the inside of a brass kettle.

When a hog is kept in a close sty and compelled to eat, sleep and wallow in its own manure, it can not be clean, however hard it may try to maintain a presentable appearance. I know that a hog will wallow. He likes it. He loves to bathe. And if you give him clean water to bathe in he will come out of the bath as clean as a new pin. He does not ask for hot and cold water reservoirs; for an intricate arrangement of tubes and faucets; for towels and flesh brushes. All he wants is water, clean water, in which to perform his ablutions, and he will be content. More than this, the hog is the only large domestic animal that will build himself a bed and keep it clean. Where a hog can get the materials, he will always make a warm nest, and no matter how cold the nights may be, never deposit any manure therein. More than this, it is always careful to deposit both solid and liquid droppings away from the place where it eats, and this is a virtuous trait possessed by very few animals. The hog is as cleanly about himself as either the horse or ox, if not more so, and if as much care and straw were used in bedding him, as much labor in removing manure from his quarters or in rubbing it from his body as are expended upon horses and cattle, the expression, "that dirty hog," would never be truthfully used.

Seed Corn.

There is a general impression, well grounded, that difficulty will be experienced, in the germination of Indian corn, the coming season. A correspondent from Kansas, even fears that he will have to go back to corn grown in 1879 for perfect seed. Those who have thoroughly ripened and carefully saved seed of two or three years old, may congratulate themselves upon their sagacity and care in providing for contingencies, by having a reserve of seed sure to germinate, under proper conditions.

There prevails an erroneous opinion that most varities of seed are not good after they are a year old. The fact is that such seed as those of parsnips and other delicate plants if properly kept are good for three or four years, but as ordinarily kept not for more than one year. Wheat, rye, oats and Indian corn will save perfectly as seed, if ripe, and kept dry, up to three years. Hence any one having such seed need not fear to save and plant it.

In this connection it may be well to state how it may be measurably known that seed corn is safe. The seed will be plump, bright, and without any wasted appearance in the "skin" where the grains come together. If the grain is cut across, or if carefully peeled down the "chit" (germ) will show the same bright fresh appearance. Such seed placed between folds of moist cloth or pressed into soil in a flower-pot, covered with two inches of earth and kept moist and at a temperature of 75 to 80 degrees, should germinate in three days. There is one point however, always to be remembered in the germination of seed; that is: The older the seed the slower it germinates, and also, as a rule, the less it will develop as a plant; yet the seed bearing qualities do not thereby seem to be injured. On the contrary very often, the seed yield of a plant is diminished by a too luxuriant growth and from a well known law.

In selecting seed from ordinary open cribs, avoid them unless they are water tight, and never select from broad cribs. When the seed must be taken from such, select the best from near the edges. Test it thoroughly, find the per cent., of germinating grains and plant accordingly. The old fashioned used to be:

One for the soil, two for the crow,
One for the worm and three to grow.

It is well known that the Indians had a crude but pretty sure way of saving seed corn. How was it? Husking it when ripe, hanging it up in the wigwam in the smoke of the fire, and just before winter burying it secure from moisture in the ground. A more civilized and better plan is to husk perfectly ripe and bright ears—select the best, trace them up in a dry airy loft, secure from mice and other vermin. Where large quantities are required for planting, we have never had any trouble, when the carefully selected ears were placed in cribs three feet wide at the bottom, and flaring to five feet at a hight of eight feet, filling the crib full, and having the eaves project far enough so rain could not drive in. It is not a bad plan when husking if you find a good ear to strip the husk down but without tearing it off; break off at the but, throw it into the wagon and in shoveling out throw such ears into a basket for tying together, or else placing in the narrow seed crib after drying thoroughly.

In conclusion we reiterate: look to the seed corn, this year, especially. It is better to pay any price for sure seed than to use suspected corn for nothing. Recollect that it takes but six quarts of seed per acre; so the actual cost between poor and good seed is not to be entertained for a moment, especially when we consider the loss from a bad stand, or no stand at all and the misery of cultivating corn, little and big in the same hill.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Take Care of the Stable.

1. Let your stable be well drained and sufficiently lighted. The vapors from a damp, putrid floor and the sudden change from darkness to light will almost certainly cause blindness.

2. Let the floor of the stalls be quite flat and level. Standing on a sloping place is very painful, and causes lameness by straining the ligaments and membranes. It also produces grease and sore heels.

3. Every stall should be at least six feet wide, and nine feet long. This will enable the horse to turn around without bruising himself, and to lie down and stretch himself with comfort.

4. Let the stalls be separated by partitions, not by bars. They prevent the horses from fighting and kicking each other.

5. Let proper openings be made just under the ceiling to permit the hot foul air to escape, and proper openings at the bottom of the wall to admit fresh air. Impure and confined air will cause broken wind.

6. The fresh air should enter through a number of small holes, rather than a large hole, such as an open window. That prevents draughts, which cause chills and cough.

7. The temperature of a stable should be that of a sitting-room or a parlor; not over 70 degrees in summer nor under 45 in winter. Hot, close or foul stables will bring on glanders or inflammation, while a very cold or damp one may cause an incurable cough or disease of the lungs.

8. Do not keep the hay over the manger. The steam and breath of the animal make it both unpleasant and unwholesome. If the hay must be kept over the horse, the ceiling should be of plaster. This will prevent the vapors from passing up to the food.

9. Having no opening into the manger from the hay-loft. Dust is very often thrown into the horse's eyes when fed in this way, and thus blindness is begun. The breath ascends directly to the food through the opening, which at the same time pours a continual draught down on the horse's head, thus causing chills as well as bad food.—*Valentine & Co's "Stable Hints."*

Straw in the Manger.

It is not at all difficult to rot down a straw pile, and by so doing to germinate and kill most of the weed seeds contained therein; by making the stack very flat, so as to catch much water, it rots rapidly, and so soon as it gets once thoroughly wetted, by repiling, it soon heats and decays. But the stack or pile of straw at best only contains carbon and silica in quantities, and these are the most common and least valuable of all the elements of plant food. The quantity of potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid is very small indeed, and there is no method by which this pile of straw can in anyway be changed into manure containing any more of these valuable elements than were in the stack originally. If we tread this pile down it will only be a pile of wet straw, and if we rot it ever so thoroughly, it will only be a smaller pile of thoroughly rotted straw, and, at best, little better than so much swamp muck.

It is only by the use of straw as an absorbent, and as a coarse food for fattening animals, and by using with it much rich food, such as corn, bran, oil or cotton-seed meal, etc., that we can change it into a manure that shall really be very valuable to use, and that will largely increase the crops where used We must not expect that we can raise large crops of grain year after year, and sell the most valuable part, and by any method turn the straw into a manure that shall keep up the fertility of the soil; if we manure only with straw, we must expect to grow only straw upon the land. It is very unfortunate for any farmer to be so situated that he can not afford to raise stock to eat up and tread down the straw, and to be fed richer foods, so as to make a full supply of rich manure. With any system of farming we now have, the land must, sooner or later, become exhausted and cease to yield profitable crops if we fail to return to the soil the essential elements of plant food removed in such crops.—*Correspondent in N. Y. Tribune.*

Grafting.

I have had 30 years' experience in all the various modes of gafting and budding trees, says a correspondent in the *Fruit Recorder*. In preparing the limb, I first saw off the branch to be grafted, then with a sharp knife I pare the end of the stub that is to receive the graft, so that the cuticle between the wood and the bark can be distinctly seen, then with the knife I split the limb, using a small, turned wooden mallet, holding fast to the handle, and striking the point, I extricate it from the split. I then drive in the wedge to accommodate the thickness of my grafting. After setting the inner parts of the barks or cuticle exactly together, I knock out the wedge, leaving it to pinch the grafts tight. In whittling a graft I always make the inside edge a little the thinnest so that it will pinch the hardest on the outer edge, always leaving a bud just at the crown. I then wax with grafting wax, first warming the wax, and greasing my hands with tallow to keep the wax from sticking. I make wax as follows: Four pounds rosin, one pound tallow, three fourths pound beeswax. Melt all together, over a slow fire; have a tub ready with lukewarm water. As soon as all is well melted pour a small quantity at a time into the water, then grease hands with tallow and pull the wax till it is pliable, and of a golden yellow color. Roll into balls and throw into warm water to cool. By following the above directions, 95 per cent. will grow.

In Budding the Grape.

First, cut off a piece of wood from the shoot or cutting three or four inches long, with a plump bud well ripened at the middle. Then cut away lengthwise half the wood, taking care not to destroy the pith at the woody base of the bud. Cut the ends with a sharp knife, perfectly smooth and straight, and then place the prepared bud on the stem of the old vine to be worked over, and mark out the exact length and breadth of the piece holding the bud; cut out a part of the stem, sufficient to receive the bud with close fitting on one side at least, and both ends should make a perfect fit. Press the bud in, tie firmly, and cover with clay or grafting wax. Several buds of different varieties may be inserted in one vine. When the bud has grown to form one leof, the branch or vine beyond the bud should be cut a way.—*Exchange.*

Sheep.

Irregular feeding will show in wool. Every time the sheep falls off in condition, there will be a weak spot in the fibre, and the wool will snap there when stretched. Wool buyers don't neglect to look for this, and the wool loses five or six cents a pound in value, where they find it. Regularity in poor feeding, is not so bad as good and bad feeding alternately. The sheep do not suffer so much. Half a pint of grain a day will keep sheep in good condition, with good straw or sweet cornfodder. A little sulphur in the salt is a preventive of "stretches," which is simply indigestion.—*Exchange.*

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

The Sunday School.

The Mission of the Twelve.

LESSON I, SUNDAY, APRIL 2, 1882.

Golden Text:—He that receiveth you receiveth me; and he that receiveth me receiveth him that sent me.—Matt. 10: 40.

Lesson Topic:—We may reject or we may receive the Savior.

Outline—1. Proffered Blessings refused, v. 1-6; 2. Messengers sent forth, v. 7-10; 3. Result of choice foretold, v. 11-15.

Lesson Text—Mark 6, 1-13.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

He came into his own country (v. 1.) Jesus Christ would have lacked in true humanity if he had loved all the world alike. No man can be a real lover of his race as a whole, while he has no special attachment to any particular member of that race. No man can love his whole country as he ought to, unless he loves his own portion of it particularly. Jesus loved his people the Jew, loved their capital Jerusalem, loved Nazareth his boyhood's home, loved his family and chosen friends. Just so far as we are like Jesus, shall we have our own country, our own neighborhood, our own people, our own friends; yet be ready to yield them all for his sake and the gospel's.

When the Sabbath day was come, he began to teach in the synagogue (v. 2.) God's day, God's house, God's word were peculiarly dear to Jesus. Because he served and honored God every day, and everywhere, and in everything, he did not make that an excuse for staying at home on the Sabbath and failing to have a share in worship and Bible study in the sanctuary. It is in this matter as it is in the love of country; if it is all inclusive, it will have a special regard to particulars. Whoever thinks he can find God and honor God, and worship God, and study the word of God, as well in one place as in another, and who neglects the day and place and service of pubic worship on that account differs greatly from Jesus in both spirit and conduct; and the real trouble with him is, that he does not know what it is to find God or honor God, or worship God, or study the word of God—anywhere.

From whence hath this man these things? This was a fair question under the circumstances. It is always fair to take it for granted that he who does well in any line has gained in some way the ability to do well. There is evidence of a fitting preparation as back of the admirable performance, in every success in life. Jesus of Nazareth was the Son of God; but his tetimony of himself while here in the flesh, was: "I do nothing of myself; but as my Father hath taught me, I speak these things." He had 30 years of special preparation for his three years of public ministry. He was accustomed to study the Bible, and what he was now saying at Nazareth gave evidence of his Bible study, of more thorough study of the text itself than the Scribes were accustomed to give to it. The question—"From whence hath this man these things?" shows that the words of Jesus evidenced the results of preparation. Such a question will not be asked of the man who thinks it unnecessary for him to go to the teachers' meeting, or to make preparation for his part in the prayer meeting or in the pulpit. None of his friends will have to tell of his midnight studies, or to explain that he is specially inspired.

Is not this the carpenter? (v. 3.)—There is no meaner way of having a fling at another or of showing our contempt, than by just asking a question, you know. "Do your folks live in that wretched neighborhood, where they used to?" "What has become of that cross-eyed sister of yours." "Aren't you getting a little better of your awkwardness, when you come into company of an evening?" And kindness of heart and politeness of soul may show themselves in seemingly trifling questions. "Are you not the son of the farmer who always brought the best butter and eggs, and who was always so bright and cheerful?" "How is it that you always have the right thing to say, no matter where you are?" "Are all the others of your family as bright as those I have already met?" This spirit which puts the question currently in one's self, as one's relations instinctively shapes the question. A dispicable spirit recognizes the faults of another and questions accordingly. A noble spirit recognizes nobleness, and its questions evidence this. He who has royal discernment sees the King in one whom others call a carpenter. He whose nature grovels sees only the carpenter beginning of one whom all the world ought to call the King.

He could there do no mighty work (v. 5.) Not even Jesus could give the results of faith to those who had no faith, any more than he could teach those who did not learn There can be no giving a blessing unless there is also a receiving of a blessing. "According to your faith," is always the measure of your blessings. If the power of Jesus is not felt and shown in your heart, in your home, in your church, in your congregation, in your community, the trouble is not that Christ is unwilling to be there in power, but that there is an unreadiness just there to have him present in power. There is a great deal of waste prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and for a special reviving of God's work, in fields where the difficulty is the same as at Nazareth—in the unbelief of the people of Jesus, not in his unwillingness to work there.

He marveled because of their unbelief (v. 6.)—There were two ways of making Jesus marvel, while he was here on earth; one by showing great faith, as in the case of the Roman soldier; the other by showing an entire lack of faith, as in the case of his neighbors at Nazareth. In which way should we be most likely to make Jesus marvel, if we were to face him to-day? It was a cause for wonder, that those people who saw Jesus and heard him, and had such proof of his goodness and power, did not believe in him. It is a greater cause for wonder that, with all the added proofs which these 19 centuries have furnished, there should still be any who know about Jesus and yet who do not believe in him. With his own people refusing to give him their confidence, it was marvelous that a Roman soldier should trust him so fully. It is even now a wonder—and it is strange that it should be a wonder—that some with few advantages have so much greater faith in Jesus than many of his more favored people.

He . . to send them by two and two (v. 7.) "Two are better than one" in toil and in trial. "Iron sharpeneth iron; so a man sharpeneth the countenance of a friend." Men stimulate and cheer one another to their best work. And men help one another to stand, or to rise again when they have fallen. "If they fall, the one will lift up his fellow; but woe to him that is alone when he falleth." Men keep one another from being disheartened, and they restrain one another from evil. No man was ever so vile in the presence of another, as he might be if wholly alone. There are such dangers in solitude as there can never be in companionship. Those who shrink from all companionship imperil their souls. Even the inspired apostles were sent out by two and two, because it was not good for one to be alone.

They should take nothing for their journey, save a staff only; no scrip, no, bread, no money (v. 8.) Jesus can take care of his followers without any dependence on human means; and he wants them to realize that he is able and ready to do this. All the wealth of the world can give no assurance of another day's earthly support. But the hand of Jesus can uphold and supply the faintest and most destitute of his children. Faith is better than funds for the life that now is. A promise of Jesus is such an earnest of to-morrow's sustainance as no certificate of deposit in an any bank can be. The only persons on earth who are sure of a future earthly support, are those who have faith in Jesus as their Provider as well as their Savior.

In what place soever ye enter into a house there abide till ye depart from that place (v. 10.)—Jesus did not want his disciples to be hindered in their missionary work by social visiting. Running around from house to house took time in those days, as it does in these. The man or the woman who tries to see everybody, is not likely to be of any real service to anybody. And if one wants to do his best for the Lord's cause, he must give a minor place, if any, to looking in on all his neighbors.

They preached that men should repent (v. 12.)—It was a plain blunt message that the apostles carried from Jesus. A great deal is said about the love side of the gospel, but it must not be forgotten that when the disciples stated out to tell of that gospel, they conditioned its offer on the quitting and repenting of sin. They insisted on the poisoned arrow being drawn out, before they put salve over the wound. And there is no right or reasonable way of urging an acceptance of salvation. Jesus comes to save men from their sins, not to save them in their sins. Those who want a Savior must repent of their sins and forsake them, in order to accept a Savior from the guilt and penalty of sin.—*H. Clay Trumbull, in Sunday School Times.*

The Only Means.

Chicago Tribune.

Gen. Garfield's confidential criticism contained in his letter to Gov. Chase were fully justified by the facts, and the writing of such a letter to an intimate friend, marked "confidential" and not designed to exert any official or public influence, was about the only means at Garfield's command to free himself from the imputation of having counseled or assented to the unfortunate dilatory policy which had wasted several months of precious time.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

Sen. Allison reported, from the Appropriation Committee, a joint resolution appropriating $10,000 to pay extraordinary expenses consequent upon the Mississippi flood. The subject went over, pending further information.

Favorable reports were made by Sen. Cockrell, of the Military Committee, on bills authorizing the use of artillery, camp equipage, tents, etc., the present year by soldiers' and sailors' reunions at Topeka, Kans., in Indiana, Grand Island, Neb., and by the Grand Army of the Republic of Pennsylvania, at Gettysburg.

Sen. Harrison reported favorably, from the same committee, a bill for the relief of Samson Goliah, involving a review of the court martial sentence by Congress. Sen. Logan filed a minority report against the bill.

Sen. Call then addressed the Senate upon Chili-Peru matters as presented by his pending resolution in favor of a settlement of the controversy by the United States, and recommending a congress of the Governments of North, South and Central America in Washington.

Upon conclusion of Call's remarks, the subject was laid aside.

The Postal Appropriation Bill was proceeded with. The Hoiman amendment, relating to sub-contracts, giving rise to discussion, Hamlin defended the provisions as reported, and McMillan supported it. Without action, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met in continuance of Monday's session. The Speaker announced the unfinished business was consideration of the Anti-Polygamy bill, and the pending question to be on seconding the demand for the previous question on the third reading of the bill.

Mr. Reagan appealed to Haskell to allow opportunity for offering amendments.

Mr. Haskell said it was understood the opponents of the bill—those who desired no legislation at all,—were desirous of tacking on some slight amendment merely for the purpose of hanging up the bill between the two Houses. Emissaries of the Mormon Church were here to defeat the bill.

Mr. Cassidy said there were a number of members on the Democratic side who would vote for the bill without amendment.

Mr. Haskell inquired how many Democrats would do so.

Mr. Cassidy replied there was at least one who would.

Mr. Blackburn said many members wanted opportunity to amend the bill before it was voted upon.

Mr. Haskell contended if the majority of the House desired to amend the bill it could vote down the previous question.

Mr. Blackburn—"You won't get the previous question under the gag law."

For several moments there was great confusion in the Chamber, the voices of those who were endeavoring to arrive at some satisfactory arrangements being drowned by the sharp rapping of the Speaker's gavel and loud cries for "Regular order!"

At last Mr. Burrows managed to make himself heard. He thought the proposition coming from the gentlemen on the other side was perfectly fair. He remembered previous Congresses in which Democrats were in the majority, when day after day the Republican minority had fought for the simple right of voting upon amendments. He believed they were right then; he believed the gentlemen who were insisting upon the same privilege were right now. [Applause on Democratic side.] He (Burrows) was in favor of the bill just as it was, though it might not be perfect, he would vote against every amendment; but the majority had no right to say the minority should not offer amendments.

After some further discussion Mr. Haskell offered the following, which was agreed to by unanimous consent:

"Ordered, that the present legislative day continue until the pending bill is disposed of; that the bill be open to amendment and debate under the five-minute rule for one hour; that at the end of that hour the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments then pending; that one hour be allowed after the previous question is ordered, which hour shall be equally divided between the friends and opponents of the bill, at the end of which hour the question shall be taken on the pending amendments and passage of the bill."

The first amendment offered was by Reagan (Texas), to amend the section providing that no polygamist or bigamist shall vote at any election in Utah Territory, by the insertion of the words, "any persons duly convicted of being polygamists," etc. Rejected.

Mr. Mills (Texas) moved to strike sections 8 and 9, which prohibit any polygamist or bigamist from voting at elections, and provide for the appointment of Territorial election officers by the President.

Mr. Cassidy (Nev.) held that if these two sections were stricken out the bill would be worthless. The first part of Mills' amendment striking out section 8, was rejected without division, and the latter portion, striking out section 9 by a vote of yeas 89, nays 139.

The vote by which the House refused to strike out section 8 was reconsidered. The roll call consumed the remainder of the hour, and when Hammond (Ga.) desired to offer an amendment the Speaker ruled it was not in order.

Mr. Buckner (Mo.) said that as wrong as polygamy was this bill was a greater wrong on the constitutional rights of the people.

Messrs. Springer (Ill.), Kenna (W. Va.) and Herbert (Ala.), while stating they were in favor of the purposes of the bill, declared their belief that as it stood it was unconstitutional and they would therefore vote against it.

Mr. Townshend (Ill.) argued the bill was constitutional and was no infringement on the religious liberty of any people.

Mr. Singleton (Ill.) said being denied opportunity of offering an amendment to perfect the bill he would be compelled to vote against it.

Mr. Cannon (O.) opposed the bill, which he asserted would legislate out of office all minor officers of the Territory and organize anarchy instead of law.

Mr. Carlisle inquired whether, when offices were vacated, there was any means provided for filling the vacancies. The Legislature could not assemble for two years, and during all that time the offices would be vacant.

Mr. Haskell—The Governor can fill the offices. There is power in the Governor, under the organic act, that cannot be repealed by legistative enactment, to appoint every one of them. More, I say it is the intention of this bill and the friends of this bill to legislate out of office every one of this infamous Mormon priesthood and give opportunity to put in honest men. [Applause.] Haskell characterized the Mormon church as infamous in its object, in its purposes and in its past accomplishments, but magnified in power by priestly organizations unrivalled by any organization in the world. He wished he could picture to the House this Mormon hierarchy of Utah, which was struck at by the bill. He would like to call the attention of the Democratic party to the fact that the people of the United States would not hold it guiltless for mere declaration on this floor that it abhorred polygamy, if, when the roll were called, it should vote against the most righteous bill that ever came before Congress. Every bill, he said, in conclusion, that ever came before Congress in 18 years has been killed by the same process you tried to enact in this bill—loaded down with amendments and left to die in the cloisters of the Conference Committee. That is where the Poland bill went; that is where the Frelinghuysen bill went; that is where they have all gone; and if it were not for the Republican side, this House would have sent the Edmunds bill to its grave. [Applause on the Republican side.]

The House then recurred to the amendment offered by Mr. Mills, to strike out the eighth section, and it was rejected—yeas, 45; nays, 193.

The bill then passed in exactly the shape in which it came from the Senate—yeas, 199; nays, 42.

The following is the negative vote: Armfield, Atherton, Belmont, Blanchard, Buckner, Cabell, Caldwell, Carlisle, Chapman, Converse, Cook, Cox (N. Y.), Cravens, Dibrell, Evens, Garrison, Gunter, Hubert, Herndon, Hewitt (N. Y.), Hooker, House, Jones (Tex.), Kenna, Knott, Manning, McMillan, Mills, Morey, Physter, Reagan, Robertson, Shackelford, Shelley, Singleton (Ills.), Thompson (Ky.), Tillman, Tucker, Upson, Warner, Welborn, Williams (Ala.)

The legislative day of yesterday closed and that of to-day opened at 3:30 P. M. with prayer by the Chaplain, the reading of the Journal having been postponed.

The anti-Chinese bill, substituting the Senate bill for that of the House, was taken up.

Mr. Calkins (Ind.), in his advocacy of this bill, planted himself on the broad ground that the Government owed protection to the labor of this country, and he challenged any sentimentalist or humanitarian who was opposed to the bill to reconcile his views on this subject with his views of a protective tariff.

The matter then went over for the day. Page (Cala.) holding the floor. Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

Sen. Brown, from the Land Committee, reported, with amendments, a bill granting the right of way for a railroad and telegraph line through the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians to the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company. Restored to the former place on the calendar.

A bill passed appropriating $30,000 towards a monumental column to commemorate the battle of Monmouth.

Sen. Garland then spoke on the importance of the maintenance of an efficient levee system on the Mississippi River, the bill on the subject, recently introduced by him, being up temporarily. Garland explained the only levees contemplated by the bill were those of the Mississippi River. If the General Government will take care of the levees on that great National highway the States will provide for those upon Mississippi tributaries.

Sen. Vest thought the time had come to determine whether the great Mississippi River is to be made a terror and curse to this country, rather than a big highway for its commerce. He asserted it would be an economical expenditure for the Government to spend to-day $250,000,000 upon Mississippi River improvements.

Sen. Garland said if the Committee in charge of the bill did not give it early consideration he would resort to some party jackscrews to get it back. The bill was sent to the Committee on Mississippi River and Tributaries.

Consideration of the Postoffice appproprietion bill was resumed. The pending amendment to make provision relating to sub-contracts applicable only to contracts hereafter made was agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 12. The increase in the item for compensation to Postoffice clerks of $150,000 prevailed. The next amendment reported by the Senate was an item on subletting contracts, and declares a carrier employed by contractor or sub-contractor who shall file his agreement and evidence he has done the work shall have a lien on the money of his employer for his pay, and if the contractor or sub-contractor shall fail to pay the carrier within two months of the end of the quarter the Department shall pay the debt and charge it to the contractor; when a person or firm holding several contracts fails to perform service on any one of them, the pay for others shall be withheld until the service has been restored and all penalties satisfied.

The amendment gave rise to a protracted discussion. Modification of the amendment by the transposition of several words was made, and, as modified, adopted. Without further progress the bill was laid over as unfinished business for to-morrow.

The Tariff Commission bill was again taken up as the regular order.

Sen. Allison sumitted the report of the Committee on Appropriations with testimony taken in what is known as the Treasury Contingent Fund Investigation. Report and testimony tabled temporarily and ordered printed.

The Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Hauck, Chairman of the Committee on War Claims, reported back a bill for the allowance of certain claims, reported allowed by the Accounting Officer of the Treasury Department. Passed without discussion. It appropriates $291,000 for the payment of 1,500 claims.

Mr. Rice offered a resolution directing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire whether the conviction of Sergt. Mason by a Military Conrt, and proceedings thereunder, are not in violation of the laws and Constition of the United States, and report their determination to the House, and giving the committee leave to send for persons and papers. Referred.

Mr. Hiscock, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported back Senate bill making further appropriations to relieve sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi River. The Committee recommended the adoption of amendments increasing the amount appropriated from $100,000 to $200,000, and authorizing the Secretary of War to expend such part thereof as it is proper for laoor in strengthening the levees of the Mississippi River, but providing he shall only employ persons to whom he is issuing rations on account of destitution.

After discussion, Mr. Hiscock stated he had modified the amendment so as to read as follows: "And the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to expend such part thereof as he may deem advisable for labor only in strengthening the levees of the Mississippi where there is danger of immediate breaks, at points in his discretion; but he shall only employ persons to whom he is issuing rations on account of destitution caused by the overflow of said river and tributaries."

This amendment was adopted, as was also that increasing the appropriation.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, (Ill.) an amendment was adopted, providing that nothing herein contained shall commit the United States to the improvement or maintenance of the Mississippi River levees.

The bill then passed as amended, and the House resumed consideration of the Chinese bill. Mr. Page, (Cal.) addressed the House and characterized polygamy as the twin barbarism of Chinese immigration.

After remarks by Rice (Mass.) in opposition, the consideration of bills was suspended.

Mr. Money (Miss.), stating he rose to a privileged question, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the official notes of the Speaker's remarks made when he (Money) was attempting to get the floor this afternoon to speak on the bill for the relief of sufferers from the Mississippi overflow, in which the Speaker said he would at least reprimand the member. "Mr. Speaker," he then said, "I want to state the circumstances which attended this very remarkable declaration by the Speaker." He was not allowed to proceed further, but the Speaker called him to order and said: "The Chair understood the gentleman to rise for the purpose of suggesting something that was privileged."

Mr. Money—"I have, if the Speaker will be patient. I want to be understood about this matter."

The Speaker—"The Chair also wants to be understood about this matter. The Chair desires to state if the gentlemen rises for the purpose of making any correction the Chair will recognize him; but if he rises for the purpose of passing any criticism on the Chair, the Chair will take occasion to call him to order."

Mr. Money—"I rise in my right as a member of this House to protest against the language used by the Speaker as a gross breach of decorum and of the privileges of this House."

Here Mr. Money was again interrupted by loud cries of "Order" on the Republican side, and by continuous rapping of the Speaker's gavel, while Camp (N. Y.) and other Republicans demanded the words spoken be taken down and read from the Clerk's desk, to which demand Money gave concurrence.

The Speaker—"The Chair will order the Sergeant at-Arms to see that the gentleman now preserves order. The gentleman will be seated. The Chair will state again that he has no desire to be oppressive in any sense upon any member, but when any gentleman insists upon making a speech out of order, the Chair regards himself bound to call him to order. If the gentleman from Mississippi desires to make any explanation or correction in what he said, the Chair will recognize him, but will not recognize him for the purpose of making assault upon the Chair out of order." [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Money—"I am not objecting to the action of the Chair in calling me to order. For half a minute or a minute I was out of order; but under no rule of this House has the Chair authority to reprimand or punish any member of this House."

Mr. Hiscock and others took part in the discussion, some of whom insisted that Mr. Money had the right to state the question of privilege and have it submitted to the House.

The Speaker did not remember an instance where this had been done.

Mr. Kenna (W. Va.)—"Does the Chair intend to be understood by his statement now and his action to-day as claiming that it was either the right or duty of the Speaker of the House to reprimand a member without action of the House?"

The Speaker—"The Chair holds it is his most imperative duty to preserve order, and whenever any steps are necessary within the power of the Chair, this Chair will assert them." [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Kenna—"I hope the Chair will not evade my inquiry."

The Speaker—"If gentlemen will not resume their seats, when out of order and called to order, the Chair will go further, if necessary, than merely to reprimand them if they insist on violating the rules of the House."

Mr. Kenna—"I trust the Chair will give me a direct answer, and I ask the Chair to state as candidly as I propound the inquiry, whether the Chair means to be understood as claiming the right to reprimand a member."

The Speaker—"When any gentlemen is openly in the act of violating the rules of the House, which the Chair is charged with enforcing, the Chair regards it as not only his right, but his duty to reprimand him and insist upon order, not that he has the right to call him to order. Being as it stands alone and without precedent—"

Mr. Kenna—"I am glad to have the frank announcement of the Speaker in that regard."

Mr. Money—"It is nothing but justice to me that the Record should contain what I have thought it my duty to say in vindication of myself, if the House will permit me to proceed. I have no intention of proceeding out of order. The gentlemen who made the point of order against me perhaps anticipated what they supposed I would say."

The Speaker—"The gentlaman will be recognized to proceed, but not for the purpose of making an assault upon the Chair."

Mr. Money—"As I was proceeding to say, (and I am speaking without passion and simply in defense of my rights and the rights of this House), when the bill appropriating $150,000 for the relief of sufferers by the overflow was under consideration, 30 minutes were allowed for debate, and none of that time was granted representatives of the section most interested in the bill. The gentleman from New York, (Hiscock) farmed out his time. I asked him several times for a few minutes, and so did King, Dunn, Robertson and Chalmers. These requests were denied and the floor given to other gentlemen who had no direct interest in the people concerned. Then, when a gentleman demanded the previous question, I rose to participate in the inquiry, and asked the Speaker if the 30 minutes had expired. The Chair said it had not. I then, holding the floor, not interjecting myself into any man's speech, desired to state that the people from our section had not been heard. Just before that a Republican member (alluding to Marsh, of Illinois) spoke out of order and in a voice so loud it seemed hoarse, and brandished his fist, and nobody spoke of reprimanding him. There is no rule that permits a member of the House to be reprimanded except by order of the House, and no Speaker has the right to arrogate to himself and usurp the powers of this House. Now, take that down if you wish [Applause on the Democratic side.] As far as I am concerned personally, I simply wished to show the people I represent that I was incapable of submitting to a thing of this sort without protesting against it. [Applause on the Democratic side.] If the Speaker has the right of his own motive to reprimand or punish a member, he has usurped the functions and powers reserved to the House itself."

Mr. Hiscock stated he had accorded the floor principally to members coming from other portions of the country, thinking thereby there would be less objection manifested to the bill.

Mr. McLane said he really believed if the Chair gave its attention to the question of privilege it would take back frankly and fully the language used in calling the gentleman to order; that language in his (McLane's) judgment was a breach of the privileges of the House, and any member who submitted to such reprimand would be unworthy to hold his seat on the floor [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The Speaker stated he had not reprimanded Money.

Mr. Butterworth did not understand the Chair insisted that, in a technical sense, he had a right to reprimand a member.

The Speaker—"The Chair only calls a member to order when he persistently and frequently violates the rules of the House. That is all the Chair has ever endeavored to hold."

The matter was then dropped (though Republican members suggested it should go over as unfinished business), and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

The House amendments to Senate joint resolution making farther appropriation to relieve sufferers by the Mississippi overflow were taken up and the first, increasing the appropriation by $50,000, concurred in.

Sen. Harrison asked non-concurrence in the second amendment, which directs the use of a portion of the appropriation for the hire of laborers to strengthen threatened levees. He thought the whole money was needed for relief, and objected to the creation of a separate levee fund as involving expenditures not foreseen, and further that the people threatened with disaster ought to contribute their labor to protect their homes from the flood. The second amendment was non-concurred in.

Sen. Sherman presented a protest from many ex-Union soldiers against the passage of any bill restoring to the army Fitz John Porter.

Sen. Voorhees introduced a bill to increase the pensions of persons who have lost a leg or arm or been permanently disabled in them in the military or naval service. It increases the pensions of such persons from $36 to $48 per month and provides they shall be paid the difference between said sums monthly from February 28, 1877, to the time of the approval of this act.

The bill for the erection of a public building at Terre Haute, Ind., for the use of the Postoffice and Government offices, passed.

Sen. Logan addressed the Senate upon the measure introduced by him to appropriate and expend the entire income derived from internal revenue taxes on manufactured and distilled spirits for the education of children living in the United States He said the proposition was to distribute pro rata to the several States and Territories, according to population, as shown by census returns, an amount aggregating under present rate of taxation about $60,000,000 per annum. The diversion from its usual course of so large a portion of the revenue he admitted was at first somewhat startling, but he thought

News of the Week.

TELEGRAPHIC CONDENSATIONS.

Several Nihilists have escaped from Siberia.

Hon. Alvin Harrington, of Plain City, ex-member of the Ohio Legislature, is dead.

The expenditures of the Cincinnati Board of Education for the last school year amounted to $512,878 05.

The New York Garfield Club expect to secure 100,000 signatures to the petition asking Pres. Arthur to pardon Sergt. Mason.

The Governor of New York has commuted the sentence of Flanagan, to have been hanged March 24, to imprisonment for life.

At Macon, Ga., S. D. Anderson & Son's cotton warehouse and adjoining buildings burned. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $28,000.

Alfred Crawford, a leading grocer, of Grand Rapids, Mich., has made an assignment. The condition of his affairs is not made public.

The banking firm of Ralston, McQuaid & Co., of Fairview, Pa., has suspended. Liabilities between $300,000 and $300,000. Assets not known.

The Garfield Club of New York intends to have Sergt. Mason at liberty within a month, and to procure employment for him.

Herman Heldren, who murdered his stepfather and shot his mother, but not fatally, escaped Sunday morning from the Milwaukee jail.

At Baltimore, John Brizzolara, an Italian, brained his wife with a hatchet, then stabbed her 18 times. He finished the butchery by shooting himself.

The entire incoming eastern night mail at the Madison, Wis., Postoffice, consisting of about 2,000 letters, was burned at an early hour Friday morning.

The Rothschilds, of London, have recently been purchasing Illinois Central stock in Wall street, and it is understood that they hold 28,000 shares.

Miss Julia Cox, a handsome lady of Louisville, obtained a verdict of $3,000 damages against Dr. D. N. Lewis for breach of promise for marriage.

The Supreme Court decides that retired army officers are entitled to the same percentage of increased pay for length of service as those in active duty.

A hundred thousand dollars has been secured to build a convalescent cottage at Bellemont, Mass., as an adjunct to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

The thief who defrauded Dr. Evans, the American dentist at Paris, out of 1,600,000 francs and who was arrested in Belgium was the doctor's secretary.

John Matchet, a prominent resident of Kawkawlin, Mich., was found dead on the railroad track a mile and a half from his residence. Foul play is suspected.

The body of Bud Harris, who has been missing from Rome, Ga., since Feb. 21, was found in Etowah river there. A bottle of whisky and an empty flask were in his pocket.

Ex-Mayor Louis Kinnill, of Lafayette, Ind., has been tendered, and will accept, the appointment of First Special Agent to Alaska. He expects to start about the 1st of May.

H. G. Reese, serving a sentence of three years in Auburn prison for bigamy, committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell. He was formerly a clergyman in Tioga County.

Wm. Blair, a young man, was found dead at Malden, Mass., with a bullet hole in his temple and a pistol by his side. It is not known whether it was a case of murder or suicide.

About 1,000 horses in Boston are suffering from a disease similar to the black scratches, which is believed to have arisen from the use of brine on the street car tracks.

Robert McMahon, while having a frozen toe amputated at Lindsey, Ont., was put under the influence of chloroform. At the conclusion of the operation he was found to be dead.

At Lexington, Ky., D. Aiken & Co's distillery was set on fire by the explosion of a coal oil lamp and totally destroyed. Loss, $27,000; insurance, $15,000. The bonded warehouses were not burned.

Transfer books of the Wabash Railway Company are reported to show $12,000,000 worth of preferred stock is held abroad. Foreign houses report a fresh demand for this stock the past few days.

A final agreement between the Anglo-American, the Direct and the American Cable Companies has been concluded through Cyrus W. Fields, and Jay Gould and the English officials in London.

At New Orleans, Capt. A. T. Welde, Chief of the United States Secret Service, fired a small rifle at some boys robbing his Japan plum tree, and killed Albert Andrew Weeks, aged 12 years.

Postmaster Gen. Howe, referring to his intention to shorten the mail service between New York and San Francisco a day and a half, says he will make connections throughout the country whenever practicable.

Commissioner Raum authorizes a reward of $500 each for the arrest of the men engaged in the assassination of Collector Davis of Tennessee, and an expenditure of $500 for the names of the conspirators.

A member of the House Committee on Expenses of the Garfield Funeral emphatically contradicts the statement that Representatives had presented bills for their expenses while attending the body of Pres. Garfield from Washington to Cleveland.

The bark "James McCartney," owned at Portland, Me., sailed from Philadelphia February 25, with five men and a cargo of coal. Not having since been heard of, she is believed to have been foundered.

The Connecticut House of Representatives, by a vote of 132 to 62, decided not to commute the sentence of James Smith, who murdered Chief of Police Hayes at Ansonia, He is to be hanged at New Haven, May 5.

The funeral of George P. Armstrong, at Omaha, was attended by 1,800 workingmen in procession, with three bands of music. Sheriff Miller, armed with a warrant, vainly tried to identify the soldier who shot Armstrong.

John L. Dickson, formerly Postmaster at Grassy Creek, N.C., sentenced to one year in the State prison on the charge of embezzlement, has been pardoned. Dickson is understood to have pleaded guilty to save his wife from imprisonment.

The Pan Handle Railroad will give excursion rates of two cents per mile to all who attend the Convention called to meet at Columbus, March 23, to take action in favor of the proposed law to close drinking saloons on Sunday.

John D. Lankau, who is about having finished, at his own expense, a $60,000 wing to the German Hospital in Philadelphia, is soon to erect a $40,000 home for aged couples on the addition to the hospital grounds, which he bought some time ago for $10,000.

The schooner "Bellerophone," Capt. Wayman, of Gloucester, Mass., which has been absent since January 23 on the Banks, halibut fishing, has been given up by her owners as lost, with her crew of 14 men. This loss swells the number to 75 from Gloucester since January 1.

The Commissioner of Pensions asks that he be given an additional force of 1,000 clerks, in order that pending claims may be settled within three years. This would require an additional annual appropriation of over $1,500,000 for clerical services in the Pension Office.

Howard White & Co., publishers of the Daily Commercial Bulletin, in their annual report of the hog packing of Chicago, say: "The Winter packing is reported at 2,368,100 hogs; average net weight, 216.98 pounds, and yield of lard 39.75. All foreign cuts show a decrease."

Miss Emma, daughter of ex-Postmaster General Key, was seriously, if not fatally injured in a runaway accident at Chattanooga, Saturday evening. She had just entered a buggy for a drive, when the horse dashed forward on a run, and Miss Key was thrown out, alighting on her head.

ARCTIC EXPERIENCE.

Report of Lieut. Melville to the Secretary of the Navy.

Terrible Suffering of the "Jeannette" Crew—Living on Dog Meat and Alcohol.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The report of Lieut. Melville to the Secretary of the Navy is at hand, dated Yakutz, Siberia, January 6. The Lieutenant says:

We made land at the mouth of the Lena river, September 16th, four days after dispersion, and reached a settlement called Bukoff, September 26th. The ice was making in the river. On the next day I made an effort to get up the river with three native pilots, but after grounding very often the pilots insisted on returning, and the condition of the party did not warrant me in advancing, for the most of us were very much exhausted and suffering from frozen feet and legs and lack of food, the majority being unable to walk. The natives gave us quarters and a limited quantity of fish and geese. On October 10th a Russian exile named Koomah Guymaycoff discovered us accidentally. He gave us salt and all the food his small supply allowed, and agreed to go to Belun to inform the commandant at that place of our presence and obtain food and transportation. He started October 15, and was to have returned in five days, but he did not return until October 29, when he brought a small supply of food and reported the commandant would be at Bukoff November 1st with deer and sleds to carry the whole party to Belun. On his way back, October 26th, Koosmay met two of the first cutter's crew at Kumouk Suaka, and they gave him a brief note. I immediately started with dog sleds for Belun, hoping to intercept the commandant on the way, but he had reindeer and traveled by a different route.

Mr. John W. Danenhower, having recovered the use of his eyes, was placed in charge of my party, with orders to follow me to Belun as soon as transportation could be obtained. I arrived at Belun November 2, and found the two men in a very exhausted condition. From them I learned the following particulars of what transpired subsequent to October 1, the date of the latest of Lieut. DeLong's records: The party crossed the Lena to the west bank October 1, at a Summer hunting lodge called Usterda. The toes of Seaman Erickson having been amputated, he was placed upon an improvised sled, which was hauled by his comrades, several of whom were hardly able to walk, owing to frozen feet and legs. They proceeded south slowly for two days and crossed a small branch of the Lena, which they had to wade. On October 6 they stopped at a small hut, where Erickson died the next day, and was buried in Lena.

By this time they were in a deplorable condition, having eaten their last dog-meat and being on an allowance of three ounces of alcohol per man per day. They proceeded south until October 9, when Lieut. DeLong decided to send two men ahead to seek relief. The feet of Nindermann and Noros were better than those of the others, and they were supplied with their blankets and Remington rifles, 40 rounds of ammunition and six ounces of alcohol, which was the per capita division of the whole stock of the latter.

They were ordered to proceed south on the west bank of the Lena and to send relief if found, being told the others would follow their footsteps. When the two men started the party was at a halt on the north bank of a large western branch of the Lena. The two men ascended up that branch about five miles to make crossing, and then traveled southeast to a hut known by the name of Two Brosses, and situated on the Lena bank.

After 14 days intense suffering and slow progress they reached Bulcour, and were found by three natives, who supplied them with food and transported them to Belun by deer sleds, arriving at that place December 27th. The Commandant of Belun took good care of them, but was unable to understand them. He gave them material and they wrote a long dispatch addressed to the American Minister at St. Petersburg, which the commandant took with him to Bukoff. Danenhower immediately sent it to me, by special courier, to get here, with orders from the commandant to his subordinate at Bulen to furnish me with an outfit, and appointing Banoulok as a rendezvous, at which place I met him and the remainder of my party. Nov. 5th had a consultation with the commandant, ordered Danenhower to proceed south with all the party except Jas. H. Bartlett, first class fireman, who was to remain at Belun to communicate to me, and I started on that evening to the relief of Lieut. DeLong, having with me two natives and two dog trains, with provisions for 10 days.

November 6th reached Bulcour, and found two deserted houses and traces of two men, Ninderman and Noros. Examined the small hut where the two men had slept, and where a number of sleds were stowed. Slept in a snow bank that night; visited the huts at the Two Crosses, a shoal at Astoliria; reached Montrve after midnight. The next morning I found in a hut a waist belt that had been made on board the "Jeannette," and there were good indication that one or two of DeLong's party had slept in the hut; on November 8, provisions running short, I decided to go to Upper Belum to renew them. Reaching Upper Belum the 11th, having stopped at a deserted hunting station of Cath Conta, and also having visited eight huts on the route. Considerable stale fish and deer meat were found at Cath Conta, but no signs of huts having been visited by DeLong's party. On my arrival at Upper Belun the natives brought me DeLong's record, dated October 1st, and I learned that others had been found.

I sent to a neighboring village for them, and next morning received records dated September 22 and 26. Winchester rifles were brought me. The only provisions to be obtained were deer meat and fish, there being a scarcity of the latter, the natives having to send 250 versts for their own supply.

November 13 I obtained four days' supply of fish, and with fresh dog teams and natives started for Bullock, a hut in which record No. 2 and a Winchester rifle were found. Slept there that night; found both huts filled with snow. On November 14 I followed the east bank of the Lena to the coast; followed the coast about three miles to the east, and found a cache that been made by Lieut. De Long Sept. 19, 1881. I made a thorough search and gathered up everything the sleighs could carry. I searched for the boat, both east and west of the cache, for a distance of five miles each way, and to a distance of two miles off the shore, and saw no signs of it. The ice was very much broken and was shoved up in masses to within 35 feet of the cache. I returned about midnight to Bullock and to Upper Belun next day, November 15. During a heavy storm I was obliged to wait there two days to rest and feed the dogs. During this time I overhauled everything obtained in the cache and the following is a correct list, viz: One box containing refuse medical stores; one box of small articles; moss gear; one box for navigation books and sextant; one box chronometer; two twin cases containing four log books; seven old sleeping bags, condemned; one lot old clothing, worn out; one Winchester rifle; one repeating rifle, and other articles. There was no list of articles in the cache, but the following record was found in the navigation box:

"Arctic exploring steamer Jeanette, Lena Delta, Monday, 19th September, 1881.—The following-named 14 persons belong to the Jeannette, which was sunk by ice June 12, 1881, in latitude north 77 degrees and 15 minutes, longitude 12 degrees. Landed here on the evening of the 17th instant, and will proceed on foot this afternoon to try to reach a settlement on the Lena river.

"GEO. W. DELONG,
"Lieutenant Commanding.

"1, Lieut. Delong; 2, Surg. Ambler; 3, Mr. Collin; 4, W. F. C. Ninderman; 5, A. Gartz; 6, A. H. Sam; 7, A. Leroy; 8, H. H. Erickson; 9, H. H. Koch; 10, C. W. Boyd; 11, W. Lee; 12, N. Juerson; 13, L. P. Neros; 14, A. Dressler.

"Whoever finds this paper is requested to forward it to the Secretary of the Navy, with a note of the time and place at which found."

Copies of the above in six languages followed. November 17 I left Upper Belum, with fish for food, and with three dog teams, driven by three natives. I visited the place at which the DeLong party crossed the Lena and traced the party to Dixteraneck, from which place I wished to search for the hut in which Erickson died. There was a storm raging and the natives insisted on returning to either Belun or Upper Belun, because there was lack of food, and the dogs refused to work. We had only raw frozen fish to eat, so I determined to return to Belun, and arrived there November 27 in an exhausted condition, feet, legs, hands and face badly frost bitten, having been 10 days in a continuous storm, remaining two nights and one day in one hole in a snow bank, without shelter of any kind.

From my knowledge of the country and from the evidence of Noros and Ninderman, I am convinced Lieut. DeLong and party are somewhere to the westward of the Lena, and between Sixteraneck and Bulcour, which are operated by an extent of about 150 versts of barren and desolate region, devoid of subsistance. To search that region a large force will be required, with proper authority from the Russian officials. I therefore came to this place to communicate with the United States, and immediately with the aid of the authorities to organize searching parties. In the meantime the Commandant of Belgun is searching with all the force of his small town affords. The Governor of this Province has sent a general order throughout the entire region, from Lena to Kolgina, to search for and render assistance to both parties that are missing. I am now completing my arrangements, and start north in a few days.

The Governor General of Tscherinieff is rendering every assistance in his power. By the next mail I will send you a full statement explaining organization and plans adopted for the search. When Danenhower reached Belun transportation south could be furnished for only six men, so he took five of the weakest of the party and reached this place December 17th; the remaining six arrived yesterday. The general health of the whole party is excellent, but Danenhower's eyes are badly affected. John Cole, seaman, suffers from aberration of the mind, and Hubert Leach, seaman, from frozen toes. To-morrow, Danenhower, with nine men, will proceed to Jotutsc, and thence to the Atlantic seaboard. I will keep Jas. H. Bartlett, first-class fireman, and W. F. C. Nindeman, with me. Danenhower will carry to the United States the records and articles found in the cache.

In conclusion, I wish to call the attention of the Department to the upright and manly conduct of Master J. W. Danenhower, who cheerfully rendered the most valuable assistance under the most trying circumstances, and whose professional knowledge I availed myself of on all occasions. We are in perfect accord at all times, although an unfortunate circumstance deprived him of his legitimate command. The conduct of first class fireman, J. H. Bartlett, is worthy of special notice. His superior intelligence, cheerful disposition and energy is highly commendable. Also to seaman Hubert Leach, who was at the helm 11 hours in a gale, during which time his feet and legs were badly frozen, after which he worked manfully at the oars, without a murmur and during the most intense pain.

Yours respectfully,
GEORGE MELVILLE,
Passed Ass't Engineer, U. S. N.

The following record was left about one-half mile north of the southern end of Simonalki Island, buried under a stake: "The 33 persons comprising the officers and crew of the "Jeannette" left that island in three boats on the morning of September 12, (one week ago); that same night we were separated in a gale of wind and have seen nothing of them since. Orders had been given in the event of such accident for each boat to make the best of its way to a settlement on the Lena River, before waiting for anybody. My boat made land the morning of the 16th, and I suppose we are at Lena Delta. I have had no chance to get sight for position since I left Simonalki Island. After trying for two days to get in shore without grounding, or to reach one of the river mouths, I abandoned my boat and waded one and a half miles, carrying our provisions and outfit with us. We must now try, with God's help, to walk to a settlement, which I believe to be 95 miles distant. We are all well, have four days provisions, arms and ammunition, and are carrying with us only the ship's books, papers, blankets, tents, and some medicines; therefore the chance of getting through seems to be good.

"GEORGE W. DELONG,
"Lieut. U. S. N., Commanding."

The following record was found in a hut by a Yakut hunter and given to Melville at Upper Beluniat:

"At a hut, Lena Delta, about 12 miles from the head of the Delta, Monday, September 26, 1881.—14 officers and men of the United States Arctic steamer 'Jeannette' reached this place last evening, and are proceeding southward this morning. A more complete record will be found in a tinder case hung up in a hut, 15 miles further up the right bank of a large stream. GEO. W. DELONG."

BOSTON, March 21.—The father of S. P. Noros has received a letter from his son, dated Yakutsk, Siberia, January 7. Noros was one of the men selected by Lieut. DeLong to go ahead for relief. In the letter he says: "We traveled about two weeks short of food, then the Captain decided to send Ninderman and myself on ahead to look for assistance. We walked 120 miles without anything to eat. For six days we had not a mouthful of food. We were almost starved when found by the natives. The Captain and 10 men, I fear, have died from starvation and cold."

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

The Chair submitted a joint resolution of the Iowa Legislature, asking Congress to amend the act donating public lands to States and Territories which may provide colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, so the State may loan the fund derived from sales of real estate security, etc. Referred.

A resolution was introduced by Sen. Brown, declaring against the contraction of the currency by the withdrawal of silver certificates, etc. Referred to the Finance Committee, without debate—yeas, 30; nays, 24.

Sen. McMillan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably House bills as follows: Concerning the use of piers and cribs in the Mississippi river; also to establish a railway bridge across the Mississippi between Minnesota and Wisconsin; also appropriating $100,000 for continuing work on Davis island dam, Ohio river. The latter passed.

Sen. Logan, from the Military Committee, reported adversely Senate bill for the payment of female nurses during the war. Indefinitely postponed.

Sen. Sherman introduced a bill for the erection of a public building at Columbus, Ohio.

The Tariff Commission bill was temporarily laid aside, to proceed with the Post-office appropriation bill, which was taken up and the pending committee amendments adopted. On motion of Sen. Ferry, an amendment was made appropriating $55,000 for supplying Postmasters of the fourth class with necessary implements for canceling stamps and weighing and postmarking mail matter, not to exceed $5 to any one office. The bill was reported to the Senate and all amendments of the Committee of the Whole concurred in, except the one which substantially restores the franking privilege, upon which a separate vote was demanded by Sen. Pendleton.

Sen. Ferry protested against the proposition, as he believed the privilege would be abused by mailing prohibited matter and the use of franks of Congressmen by unauthorized persons.

Upon the suggestion of Sen. Garland the amendment was divided, and the first part allowing the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House to use official envelopes, was agreed to without a vote. The question recurring upon the proposition to authorize Congressmen to send through the mails free any letter or package containing only written or printed matter, not exceeding two ounces in weight, Sen. Call suggested the members were entitled to be relieved from the burden of expense for postage upon their necessary correspondence, which in his own case amounted to from $3 to $4 per week. He wanted to see the barrier between members and their constituents removed and free communication between them facilitated.

Upon a call of the yeas and nays, the proposition was adopted—yeas, 41; nays, 15.

Following is the negative vote: Sens. Cockrell, Coke, Conger, Davis (Ill.), Farley, Ferry, George, Hill (Col.), McPherson, Maxey, Pendleton, Ransom, Saulsbury, Sherman, Slater—15.

Sens. Plumb and Cameron (Wis.) were paired with Sens. Johnston and Vest. Sens. Edmunds, Bayard, Hawley and Jones (Fla.) were among the absentees. Sen. Davis (W. Va.) expressed the hope that Baltimore and Washington would receive fair consideration in the distribution of increased appropriations for special mail facilities. The bill then passed.

The Fortification Appropriation, bill reported by the Appropriation Committee, without amendment, was read, and Morgan protested against the conversion or manufacture of smooth-bore guns on the Crispin plan. After statements by Dawes and Allison that the bill contained no express provision on the point, an amendment acceptable to Morgan prevailed, and the bill passed.

A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish such information as has been collected by the Bureau of Navigation relating to the problem of inter-oceanic communication by the American Isthmus.

Sen. Sherman introduced a bill for printing 30,000 copies of the memorial address on the life and character of James A. Garfield, delivered by James G. Blaine before the two Houses of Congress, with the proceedings on that occasion (10,000 for the Senate and 20,000 for the House.) Referred.

On motion of Sen. Plumb, the House joint-resolutions passed granting the use of camp equipages, tents, etc., for the soldiers' and sailors' reunion at Topeka, encampment of State troops of Indiana, soldiers' reunion at Grand Island, Neb., and encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Gettysburg.

The tariff commission bill was then taken up, and Sen. Pendleton briefly discussed the subject. He spoke of the vastness of the interests with which our tariff laws have to deal and the difficulty of so adjusting them as to do no injustice to our multitude of interests. He recognized the necessity for amendment of the present tariff, without delay. Without entering into details, he would say that he regarded it as vexatious, uncertain, and altogether too high, and preferred not to specify the changes he thought ought to be made until the bill on the subject came up.

Sen. Morrill, in advocacy of the bill, said he felt authorized to denounce, as a party slander, the charge so flippantly made that the President would make up a picked party Commission.

Sen. Beck replied, and, without concluding, yielded for a motion to adjourn.

After executive session, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

The Senate bill was passed extending the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska.

Mr. Page asked unanimous consent that private business be dispensed with and the House resume consideration of the Chinese bill, promising he would call the previous question to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Rice, objected.

Mr. Page then made a motion to that effect, but failed to obain the necessary two-thirds.

The House then went into Committee on the private calendar.

The first bill on the calendar was one authorizing a payment to Wm. M. Mogg haller of $8,736 in liquidation of deficiency in his accounts as Paymaster, caused by robbery by a clerk. Though the measure had been discussed upon two previous Fridays, debate again sprung up, when Mr. Holman moved to strike out the enacting clause. Agreed to.

The same action was taken upon a similar bill for the relief of Maj. G. W. Candee. The Committee rose, and the bill authorizing the United States Consul at Fayall to accept a gold medal from the French Republic. Passed.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War transmitting estimates of the number of persons destitute by the overflow of the Mississippi river and tributaries. The communication estimates the number of persons destitute at 85,000, as follows: Missouri, 2,200; Illinois, 2,000; Kentucky, 8,000; Tennessee, 5,000; Mississippi, 30,000; Arkansas, 30,000; Louisiana, 25,000. Rations distributed, 713,000. The appropriation already made is sufficient to purchase 500,000 rations of substantial kind; the supply will be exhausted in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana about the 21st. No estimate can be made of the time during which the necessity for Congressional aid will continue. No further demands are expected from Illinois and Kentucky, but from Missouri, Tennessee, Arkanas and Mississippi the Department has information that the necessity for subsistence will continue for a period variously estimated at from 30 to 60 days.

Senate bill passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River within five miles of St. Charles.

Mr. Dunnell (Minn.), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a substitute for the bill to amend the laws relating to internal revenue. Printed and recommitted.

The session to-morrow will be for general debate only on the Chinese bill.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 18.

There was a slim attendance in the House to listen to debate on the Chinese bill.

Mr. Speer (Dem., Ga.) was the first speaker. He paid a high tribute to the colored race, contrasting it with the yellow race.

Mr. Dauster (Dem. Wis.) said that he would vote for the bill. Let Congress stamp this threatened danger out of existence before it could grow large enough to require the most serious measures for its suppression.

Mr. Guenther (Rep., Wis.) also advocated passage of the bill. He would like to limit the time of suspension to 10 years, but he would vote for the bill as it stood for fear no other restrictive measures would be adopted.

Mr. Moore (Rep., Texas) created a sensation by making a strong speech against the bill.

Mr. Flower (Dem., N. Y.) made a speech against further importation of what he termed "eating, drinking and opium smoking automatons."

Mr. Williams (Rep., Wis.) spoke against the bill, and said: "My sentiment in regard to this bill is to express the hope that as our resident vetoed the other, so may another President veto this bill." [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Brumm (Gr., Pa.) supported the bill. He made the point that every Chinaman who was in this country had kept out one honest German or Irishman.

After other speeches the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

Sen. Conger reported, from the Committee on Commerce, an amendment providing a system of qualified pensions for disabled members of crews of life saving stations and for their families when they lose their lives. Debate sent the bill over till to-morrow.

The tariff commission bill was then considered, and Beck replied to points made in the tariff discussion by Morrill and others. Beck gave notice that he proposed to offer as a substitute for the bill a resolution declaring a discount of at least 10 per cent. on all tariff taxes and customs duties after June 30, 1883, and directing the Finance Committee to sit during Congressional recess, either by sub-committees or otherwise, to summon before them such persons as they may think are willing to give information as to desirable changes in tariff taxation, and make their report to the Senate by the second Monday in December, 1882, and to act in conjunction with any Committee of the House.

Sen. Morrill briefly replied, and the bill went over.

Sen. Pendleton presented a memorial from the National Tobacco Association, protesting against the passage of any "free leaf tobacco bill," also a petition from the same Association for the abolition of export stamps and for sundry changes of the law in regard to exportation of tobacco by rail and fees paid inspectors of export tobacco. Referred.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Under the call of States, 157 bills and resolutions were introduced, mostly of a private character.

Mr. Reed (Me.), under instruction of the Committee on Judiciary, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution making the Geneva award a special order for the fourth Tuesday in March. A number of Democrats were opposed to this motion and manifested their opposition by motions to adjourn, which were voted down by the Republicans. The question having recurred on the motion to suspend the rules, the Democrats opposed to having the bill made the special order refrained from voting, and the House was left without a quorum. A call of the House was ordered, the doors closed, and the Sergeant-at-Arms and deputies were dispatched to bring the absentees. At 7:30 the first captives were brought in, and from time to time others followed. The excuses caused a good deal of merriment, except that of Clements (Ga.) that he had been just summoned to the bedside of his colleague (Black), who was dying. All were excused.

At 12:10 another call of the House took place. No quorum appearing, Mr. Reed suggested the House do now adjourn, with the understanding that to-morrow morning after the reading of the journal, the House shall proceed to vote upon the compromise proposition submitted by Mr. Hewitt. Agreed to, and accordingly at 12:45 the House adjourned.

THE OVERFLOW.

More Broken Levees and More Families Driven from Their Homes.

Impossible to Estimate the Extent of the Damage to Property.

Destitute Refugees Seeking for Places of Safety.

Government Aid Entirely Inadequate to Relieve the Starving.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—Gen. Beckwith has received the following message from Capt Lee, dated Vicksburg, to day. Capt Lee is in charge of the steamer "Anita," laden with Government rations: "Arrived here this morning. There is the greatest destitution and destruction of property in the back Counties. Seventy thousand rations per week should be sent to the State agent here for back Counties until the flood subsides, and 100,000 rations per week to the State agent for Mississippi, at Memphis, for Counties or river points. Also tents to both places. Local boats here can relieve sufferers up the Tallahatchie and Sunflower rivers much cheaper than to run Government boats. Milliken Bend levees have just broken, and nearly all Madison, Jensas and Concordia parishes in Louisiana will be flooded. I leave in two hours for Sunflower River, and will be gone probably seven days."

The worst point in the whole river is Milliken's Bend. There is an overflow and a counter overflow in that district. The waters of the Mississippi are going over the levee and the flood's backwaters from the Yazoo are coming in from behind. As a consequence when these two bodies meet, a whirlpool is formed which destroys everything in its course, the location of which is changing continually, and every day it completes new destruction. A new yawl filled with negros was caught in it Saturday, upset, and all drowned. The whirlpool struck a church a few days ago in which several people with their stock had taken refuge. The church was in a few minutes torn to pieces plank by plank and carried away, while the stock was drowned and the people floated around in the water for some hours, but were finally rescued after a great deal of trouble and danger. The vortex struck the residence, barn and stable of an old paralytic farmer named Jameison, and totally annihilated them. The old gentleman was drowned.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—The Times-Democrat Yazoo City special says, "The city is crowded with refugees from low lands. Three boat loads were brought here to-day, and others are coming. The majority are negroes, who are entirely destitute. The people here are not prepared for such an influx, but are doing all in their power to relieve their wants. The court yard and two churches, assigned for their use, are now full. The river has risen 12 inches in 24 hours.

HELENA, Ark., March 19.—The latest advices from the upper St. Francis river are that the people of that section are almost reduced to cannibalism. They have eaten carcasses for some days, and now have all the appearance of people about to become insane from starvation.

Col. A. H. Johnson, President of the Arkansas Midland Railroad, returned to-day from Hot Springs. He came down by a skiff to Helena from the mouth of the St. Francis River. He says that the scenes along the way are most distressing, and the stench of dead animals is revolting, and when the waters decline it is still more fearful. The earth is left covered with a thick slimy substance full of reptiles of every kind, and the smell of the miasmi produced from decaying substances must inevitably be serious in its consequences.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—Landry crevasse, Assension Parish, is 60 feet wide. A large force of laborers, from adjoining plantations is endeavoring to close it. Story crevasse, below Baton Rouge, is regarded as beyond control. It is 10 feet deep and 200 feet wide. The water from this crevasse will flow into the Ship Island Canal, doing little damage except to Story's plantation, where there were 500 acres of stubble and 250 acres of plant cane. This will doubtless be almost entirely destroyed. The ends of the levee at each side of the break at Live Oak Grove crevasse have been secured, and the belief is the break will be closed. Small breaks in the levees between New Orleans and Baton Rouge are being closed. A number of back levees are reported broken about Lake Concordia, False River, and elsewhere.

A number of refugees at Friar's Point said the whole country back of that place is submerged and many of the inhabitants are still living in the upper story or on the roofs of their houses, not being able to get away, most of them are suffering for want of food.

Five colored children and six men had been drowned at different places around Friar's Point. In the neighborhood of Dublin 500 families are in a state of destitution and many of them suffering for want of food. No Government aid has yet reached them, but a representative of them is now en route to Memphis to see the Commissioner and procure rations. Several persons have been drowned in the vicinity of Dublin while either attempting to obtain supplies or save stock.

The levee above Friar's Point, which is still above water, is dotted with families who have been driven from their homes by the floods all of them are without shelter and many of them without food.

VICKSBURG, March 18.—The river rose during the past 24 hours one and one-quarter inches. This fall off in the rise is accounted for by the breaks which occurred during the night and morning in levees above Milliken bend. The levee is broke in four places. The breaks are very large, are in Madison parish, and within a space of 12 miles. Water will flood the entire parish. The levee at Ursino, in Davis bend, broke last night. There is no doubt that the whole island is under by this time. It is impossible to exaggerate the suffering. There are 33 breaks from Husnpurka levee to Greenville. The steamer "Anita," with government supplies, arrived this morning.

Fitz John Porter.

NEW YORK, March 21.—A Philadelphia special says: Fitz John Porter, who is in this city, said his appeal for reinstatement to the army was still in the hands of the President. "The question of my reinstatement is as much the case of the Government as it is my own. It is a matter of vindicating the honor of the Government as well as my own vindication. With my appeal to the President, asking that the unexpired sentence of the court martial be remitted and my name be rent to the Senate, I rest my case. Although I have been in Washington recently, I have received no assurances as to the fate of my appeal; nor have I sought any, but the administration will be vindicated when the appeal is acted upon favorably."

Opposition to Rosecrans.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—There is said to be much bad feeling among certain Democratic members at the selection of Gen. Rosecrans as Chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee. Those who favored Flowers say Rosecrans is too old, and that his selection puts the party on the defensive at once with reference to all Garfield's friends, and to the anti-Catholic sentiment of the country.

Demand for Mason's Pardon.

DESMOINES, March 18.—The House to-day adopted a joint resolution asking the President for the unconditional pardon of Sergt. Mason for his attempt to shoot Guiteau.

BEATTY'S BEETHOVEN ORGAN

Walnut or Ebonized (Gold Laid) Case as desired. 5 Octaves, 10 Sets Reeds, 27 Stops.

WALNUT OR EBONIZED (GOLD LAID) CASE AS DESIRED.

Dimensions: Height, 75 inches, Length, 46 inches, Depth, 24 inches.

PRICE, delivered on board cars here, with Stool, Book and Music (a complete musical outfit) for ONLY **$90.00**

The Beethoven Organ can be shipped in 5 minutes notice. (now shipping over 50 a day, demand increasing.) Working nights by Edison's Electric Light to fill orders for this style promptly. Remittances may be made by Bank Drafts, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter, or by Express Prepaid.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

If the Beethoven Organ, after one year's use, does not give you entire satisfaction, kindly return it at my expense and I will promptly refund you the $90 with interest. Nothing can be fairer. My object in placing this organ at $90, is to have it introduced into every home in this country. Every one sold is sure to sell another. Often 40 sales can be traced from the first one introduced. All that is asked of the purchasers after giving the instrument a fair trial, kindly bring friends to see it and hear its musical effects, having no agents, no warerooms in large cities selling direct only, I rely solely on the merits of the Beethoven to speak for itself and kind words from satisfied purchasers, which I am proud to say are many.

THE BEETHOVEN CASE.

[Height, 75 inches; Length, 46 inches; Depth, 24 inches.] is, as the cut shows, the most magnificent ever made. The view is of a walnut case, highly polished, and ornamented with gold, but when preferred, you can order an ebonized case in pure black, inlay ornamentations in gold, which produce a fine effect, now very fashionable, and is furnished at the same price. When ordering, specify definitely in which case you desire. The walnut case as beautiful as was ever put upon the market for any such money, even when ordinary music—as used by other builders—was put in them. Read the following description of the case and Stops, and compare this instrument carefully, and then give this more than liberal offer a trial by ordering one. The World can not equal this Beautiful Organ for anything like the money asked.

Ten (10) Full Sets Golden Tongue Reeds.

It contains 10 Octaves, 10 Full Sets of Golden Tongue Reeds, as follows: (1) Walnut Sub-Bass, 16 feet tone; (2) Diapason, 8 feet tone; (3) Dulciana, 8 feet tone; (4) Cello, 8 feet tone; (5) French Horn, 8 feet tone; (6) Saxaphone, 8 feet tone; (7) Voix Celeste, 8 feet tone; (8) Viola Dolce, 4 feet tone; (9) Violina, 4 feet tone; (10) Piccolo, 4 feet tone; also, Coupler Harmonique, Harp Æoline Grand Expression, Vox Humana, Vox Jubilante and other grand accessory effects, making

27 STOPS! (NO DUMMIES, ALL OF PRACTICAL USE.)

There are no Reed Organs made in this country but what when the stops are used wrong, some will give no sound, hence are then dummies. If used as directed every stop in the Beethoven is of great value. Don't be deceived by misrepresentations of Monopolists or their agents. There are 14 perfect combinations on this organ, equal to 14 common organs usually sold by agents with the same number of stops. Don't be induced to buy an organ of 24 Stops and not then, without my Stop Action (applied to my Beedboard) which is fully covered by patents, and can be used by no other manufacturer.

SPECIFICATION OF STOP WORK. 27 IN ALL.

(1) Cello, (2) Melodia, (3) Clarabella, (4) Manual Sub-Bass (5) Bourdon, (6) Saxaphone, (7) Viol di Gamba, (8) Diapason, (9) Viola Dolce, (10) Grand Expression, (11) Dulciana, (12) Voix Celeste, (13) Harp Æoline, (14) Vox Jubilante, (15) Dulciana, (16) Clarionet, (17) Voix Celeste, (18) Violina, (19) Vox Jubilante, (20) Piccolo, (21) Coupler Harmonique, (22) Orchestral Forte, (23) Grand Organ Knee Stop, (24) Right Knee Stop, (25) Automatic Vaco Stop, (26) Right Pedal, Diapason, (27) Left Pedal, Dampers.

THE FIRE On September 19th, 1881, my Factory was entirely destroyed by fire, nothing but ashes remaining where was one of the largest factories of the kind in the world.

RE-BUILT Three days afterwards, with my own hands I lifted out the first brick where it stood, and by the aid of vast capital, perfect knowledge of what was wanted, and kind words of cheer from thousands, I was enabled before, and with my increased facilities, to erect a larger and better equipped Factory 120 days to put on steam and start machinery, in a larger factory, as it now covers nearly 4 acres of floor, than ever on the same ground. The present establishment covers nearly 4 acres of floor, and is now turning out a larger number of better instruments daily than ever before. **The achievement is unsurpassed in the history of enterprise.**

I am now receiving orders for the BEETHOVEN at the rate of over 1,000 per month, and as I run my great works far into the night by the use of

EDISON'S ELECTRIC LIGHTS,

the only Organ and Piano Factory in the world that uses it. I can fill all orders promptly for this style as I have now with a 200-horse power engine, driving over 100 wood-working machines in their construction.

REMEMBER! By the addition of the very latest approved woodworking machinery, (which no old establishment has) and my vast Capital, a new factory built after long experience of the wants to do work well and economical, and the addition of private switches and railroad trac